WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DAVID FULTON, Editor. OUR COUNTRY, LIBERTY, AND GOD. ALFRED L. PRICE AND DAVID FULTON Proprietors.

VOL. 1. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1845. NO. 45.

PUBLISHED
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

TERMS
OF THE
WILMINGTON JOURNAL:

Two Dollars and fifty cents if paid in advance.
$3 00 at the end of three months.
3 50 at the expiration of the year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers. No subscription received for less than twelve months.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Inserted at one dollar per square of 16 lines or less, for the first, and twenty-five cents for each succeeding insertion. 25 per cent will be deducted from an advertising bill when it amounts to thirty dollars in any one year. Yearly standing advertisements will be inserted at $10 per square.

All legal advertisements charged 25 per cent higher.

☞ If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

☞ Letters to the proprietors on business connected with this establishment, must be post paid.

OFFICE on the south-east corner of Front and Princess streets, opposite the Bank of the State.

A. L. PRICE, Printer.

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

John S. Richards,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND
GENERAL AGENT,
Wilmington, N. C.

Respectfully refers to
Messrs. J. & E. Anderson, R. W. Brown, Esq. } Wilmington, N. C.
Messrs. Woolsey & Woolsey, " Richards, Bassett & Aborn, A. Richards, Esq. } New York.
June 27, 1845. 41-tf

EDW'D HEALY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS.
Hall & Armstrong's Wharf,
Wilmington, N. C.
June 13, 1845. 39-1y

CORNELIUS MYERS,
Manufacturer & Dealer in
HATS AND CAPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
LONDON'S WHARF, Wilmington, N. C.

BATTLE & COOKE,
General Commission Merchants,
AND
Receiving and Forwarding Agents,
Next door North of the New Custom-house,
Wilmington, N. C.

GILLESPIE & ROBESON,
AGENTS
For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and all other kinds of Produce.
Sept. 21, 1844. 1-tf

ROBT. G. RANKIN,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York.
september 21, 1844. 1-tf.

WM. SHAW,
Wholesale & Retail Druggist,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN HALL,
Commission Merchant,
One door So. of Brown & DeRossett's, Water-st.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

LIST OF BLANKS
ON HAND, and for sale at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs	
do do Subpœnas	
do do Fi. Fas.	
County Court Scire Facias	
Apprentice's Indentures	
Letters of Administrators	Appeal Bonds
Juror's Tickets	Marriage License
Peace warrants	Guardian Bonds
Constable's bonds	Administrator's do
Notes of hand	Military Ca Sas
Checks, Cape Fear Bank	Land Deeds
do Branch Bank of the State	Negro Bonds
	Warrants, Ca Sas
Notes, negotiable at bank	Ca Sa bonds
Inspector's Certificates	Bills Sale, Negro
Certificates of Justices attending Court	
Shipping Papers	Bills Lading (letter)

☞ Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

☞ Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE,
S. E. cor. Princes & Front-strts.,
One door above the Hanover House.

NAILS—20 kegs 8d, 20 kegs 6d, 10 kegs 4d, daily expected, for sale by
JOHN S. RICHARDS,
July 1st. Market-st., Burch's old stand.

Herrings.
100 BBLS. whole Herrings, for sale by
BATTLE & COOKE, *Ag'ts.*
July 4, 1845. 42-tf

All Persons
INDEBTED to John Hall are hereby notified to settle with the subscriber immediately, or the claims against them will be put in suit forthwith. JOHN McRAE,
June 27th, 1845. 41tf Assignee.

Lands for Sale.
THE subscriber being desirous of removing to the south-west, offers for sale all his **Lands** lying in the county of Duplin, N. C.

One tract containing six hundred and twenty-one acres, adjoining the village of Kenansville; three hundred of which, is cleared, and under good fence, the balance well timbered. On the premises, is a good two story framed dwelling, containing seven rooms, with kitchen, smoke-house, barn, and all other out-houses, in first rate repair.—Within one hundred yards of the dwelling, there is a never failing spring of water, as good as can be found in the lower part of the State; and within three quarters of a mile of the village, there is an Academy, where students can always prepare for College. The land is well adapted to the cultivation of Cotton, Peas, Corn, &c.

Another tract of two thousand six hundred and fifty acres, lying on both sides of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, about 45 miles from Wilmington. There is about five hundred acres of this tract cleared, and under good fence, with all necessary buildings. There is *EIGHTY THOUSAND* Turpentine boxes cut on the land, and trees enough to cut at least twenty thousand more. There is also a first rate mill seat on the premises, within one hundred yards of the Railroad, with a frame on the spot ready to raise: the timber has been got within the last six months. A Mill here, could be made valuable, as ready sale could always be had for all the Railroad railings she could saw. This land also produces good crops of Corn, Cotton, Peas, &c.

Another tract of four hundred acres of first rate land, two hundred of which is under cultivation, lying six miles from Kenansville, and four miles from Warsaw. There is a task of Turpentine boxes on the land, and the balance well timbered.

As the subscriber wishes to remove, more for the benefit of his health than any thing else, he will sell the above lands at a great bargain, either separately or all together, on very accommodating time.

Persons wishing to view the lands, will please call on him at Kenansville.
DANIEL C. MOORE.
Duplin co., June 27, 1845. 41-6t
The Newbernian will copy the above for six weeks, and forward account to this office.

Cigars and Tobacco.
40,000 CIGARS of various kinds and qualities, in boxes of 100, 125, 250 and 500.
2 boxes superior manufactured Tobacco,
Just received and for sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.
June 27, 1845. 41

1 HHD. best Porto Rico Sugar,
2 " " N. Orleans do.
12 bags Laguira Coffee,
10 " St. Domingo do.
8 " Rio do.
10,000 Segars,
20 boxes Hydraulic pressed Candles,
48 " best Barret's chewing Tobacco, small lumps,
15 " No. 1, Soap,
10 " Soap, 10 kegs Lard.
10 bbls. superfine Canal Flour,
10 half bbls. " "
10 boxes Cheese.
Received per brig Belle, and for sale low for cash or approved paper.
JOHN S. RICHARDS,
Market street, Burch's old store.
June 27, 1845.

HOLLOW-WARE—A small quantity, assorted sizes, now landing from brig Georgiana, for sale by JOHN S. RICHARDS,
July 4th, 1845. Market-st. Burch's old stand.

NOTICE.
THE SUBSRIBER, having taken an Assignment from John Hall, of all his property, and rights of property, for the benefit of his creditors; and it being stipulated in said Assignment, that the Assignee, after paying the first class of debts therein mentioned, comprising the notes at Bank and accommodation paper of the said John Hall, should apply the balance of monies on hand to the payment pro rata of such of the second class of creditors as should agree to release the said John Hall in full from all debts and liabilities within three months from the 25th day of June, 1845, there being a deficiency of assets to satisfy the whole of said second class of debts; Notice is hereby given to all concerned to signify to the subscriber their assent to the terms of the assignment, within the time prescribed, or they will be forever precluded from all benefit in the trust.
JOHN McRAE, *Assignee.*
June 27th, 1845. 41-tf

Piano Forte.
A FINE TONED PIANO FORTE, of Dubois & Stoddart's manufacture, for sale by.
BATTLE & COOKE, *Ag'ts.*
July 4, 1845.

Received
PER Schr. Jonas Smith. from New York, and for sale by BATTLE & COOEE, Agt's.,
10 BBLS. Canal Flour,
20 half bbls. do
6 boxes prime Cheese,
1 box Woolsey & Woolsey's Loaf Sugar,
1 bbl crushed do. do
1 hhd. Porto Rico do.
1 do. New Orleans do.
10 boxes Soap 4 half bbls. Outcatt's Snuff,
3 bbls. Butter Crackers, 3 bbls. Sugar Crackers,
3 bbls. and 10 boxes Soda Biscuit,
"Lord Byron," "Justo Sang," and "J. Reux" Cigars; Roll Brimstone, Sulpher, Copperas, Straw Paper, boxes ground Pepper, &c. &c.
July 11th.

Kinney's Shingle Machine
WILL arrive in Wilmington, by return of this week's freight train of cars, and will be exhibited in front of the new Custom House. Those who are interested in getting Shingles, would do well to call and examine for themselves.
July 11, 1845.] A. J. BATTLE, Ag't.

Ready-Made Clothing.
AN Invoice of Massachusetts Ready-made Clothing, consisting of the following articles, for sale by BATTLE & COOKE, Agt's.
308 Pairs summer Pantaloons, assorted patterns,
28 Fancy Vests, 17 summer Coats,
30 pieces cotton Cloth. July 11.

ADVANCES.
LIBERAL *CASH ADVANCES* made on consignments of Produce to my friends in New York. JOHN S. RICHARDS.
June 27, 1845.

MR. BANCROFT'S ORATION,
Delivered at Washington City, on the 26th June, 1845, on the life and character of General Andrew Jackson.

(CONCLUDED.)

It would be a sin against the occasion, were I to omit to commemorate the deep devotedness of Jackson to the cause and the right of labor. It was for the welfare of the laboring classes that he defied all the storms of political hostility. He longed to secure to labor the fruits of its own industry; and he unceasingly opposed every system which tended to lessen their reward, or which exposed them to be defrauded of their dues. The laborers may bend over his grave with affectionate sorrow; for never, in the tide of time, did a statesman exist more heartily resolved to protect them in their rights, and to advance their happiness. For their benefit, he opposed partial legislation; for their benefit, he resisted all artificial methods of controlling labor, & subjecting it to capital. It was for their benefit that he loved freedom in all its forms—freedom of the individual in personal independence, freedom of the States, as seperate sovereignties. He never would listen to counsels which tended to the centralization of power. The true American system presupposes the diffusion of freedom—organized life in all the parts of the American body politic, as there is organized life in every part of the human system. Jackson was deaf to every counsel which sought to subject general labor to a central will. His vindication of the just principles of the constitution derived its sublimity from his deep conviction that this strict construction is required by the lasting welfare of the great laboring classes of the Unied States.

To this end, Jackson revived the tribunical power of the veto, and exerted it against decisive action of both branches of Congress, against the voters, the wishes, the entreaties of personal and political friends. "Show me," was his reply to them, "show me an expression in the constitution authorizing Congress to take the business of State legislatures out of their hands." "You will ruin us all," cried a firm partisan friend, "You will ruin your party and your own prospects." "Providence," answered Jackson, "will take care of me;" and he persevered.

In proceeding to discharge the debt of the United States—a measure thoroughly American: Jackson followed the example of his predecessors; but he followed with the full consciousness that he was rescuing the country from the artificial system of finance which had prevailed throughout the world; and with him it formed a part of a system by which American legislation was to seperate itself more and more effectually from European precedents, and develope itself more and more, according to the vital principles of our political existence.

The discharge of the debt brought with it, of necessity, a great reduction of the public burdens, and brought of necessity, into view, the question, how far America should follow, of choice, the old restrictive system of high duties, under which Europe had oppressed America; or how far she should rely on her own freedom, enterprise and power, defying the competition, and seeking the markets, and receiving the products of the world.

The mind of Jackson on this subject reasoned clearly, and without passion. In the abuses of the system of revenue by excessive impost, he saw evils which the public mind would remedy; and inclining with the whole might of his energetic nature to the side of revenue duties, he made his earnest but his tranquil appeal to the judgment of the people.

The portions of country that suffered most severely from a system of legislation which, in its extreme character as it then existed, is now universally acknowledged to have been unequal and unjust, were less tranquil; and rallying on the doctrines of freedom, which made our government a limited one, they saw in the oppressive acts an assuption of power which was nugatory, because it was exercised, as they held, without authority from the people.

The contest that ensued was the most momentous in our annals. The greatest minds of America engaged in the discussion. Eloquence never achieved sublimer triumphs in the American senate, than on those occasions. The country became deeply divided; and the antagonist elements were arrayed against each other under forms of clashing authority, menacing civil war; the freedom of the several States was invoked against the power of the United States; and under the organization of a State in convention, the reserved rights of the people were summoned to display their energy, and balance the authority and neutralize the legislation of the central government. The States were agitated with prolonged excitement; the friends of freedom throughout the world looked on with divided sympathies, praying that the union of the States might be perpetual, and also that the commerce of the world might be free.

Fortunately for the country, and fortunately for mankind, Andrew Jackson was at the helm of State, representative of the principles that were to allay excitement, and to restore the hopes of peace and freedom. By nature, by impulse, by education, by conviction, a friend to personal freedom—by education, political sympathies, and the fixed habit of his mind, a friend to the rights of the States—unwilling that the liberty of the States should be trampled under foot—unwilling that the constitution should lose its vigor or be impaired, he rallied for the constitution: and in its name he published to the world "The Union: it must be preserved." The words were a spell to hush evil passion, and to remove oppression. Under his guiding influence, the favored interests, which had struggled to perpetuate unjust legislation, yielded to the voice of moderation and reform, and every mind that had for a moment contemplated a rupture of the States, discarded it forever. The whole influence of the past was invoked in favor of the constitution; from the council chambers of the fathers, who moulded our institutions—from the hall where American independence was declared, the clear, loud cry uttered—"the Union: it must be preserved." From every battle-field of the revolution—from Lexington and Bunker Hill—from Saratoga and Yorktown—from the fields of Eutaw—from the canebrakes that sheltered the men of Marion—the repeated, long-prolonged echoes came up—"the Union: it must be preserved." From every valley in our land—from every cabin on the pleasant mountain sides—from the ships at our wharves—from the tents of the hunter in our westernmost prairies—from the living minds of the living millions of American freemen—from the thickly coming glories of futurity—the shout went up, like the sound of many waters, "the Union: it must be preserved." The friends of the protective system, and they who had denounced the protective system—the statesmen of the North, that had wounded the constitution in their love of centralism—all conspired together: all breathed prayers for the perpetuity of the Union.—Under the prudent firmness of Jackson—under the mixture of justice and general regard for all interests, the greatest danger to our institutions was turned aside, and mankind was encouraged to believe that our Union, like our freedom, is imperishable.

The moral of the great events of those days is this: that the people can discern the right, and will make their way to a knowleuge of right; that the whole human mind, and therefore with it the mind of the nation, has a continuous, ever improving existence; that the appeal from the unjust legislation of to-day must be made quietly, earnestly, perseveringly, to the more enlightened collective reason of to-morrow; that submission is due to the popular will, in the confidence that the people, when in error, will amend their doings; that in a popular government injustice is neither to be established by force, nor to be resisted by force; in a word, that the Union, which was constituted by consent, must be preserved by love.

It rarely falls to the happy lot of a statesman to receive such unanimous applause from the heart of a nation. Duty to the dead demands that, on this occasion, the course of measures should not pass unnoticed, in the progress of which, his vigor of character most clearly appeared, and his conflict with opposing parties was most violent and protracted.

From his home in Tennessee, Jackson came to the Presidency resolved to lift American legislation out of the forms of English legislation, and to place our laws on the currency in harmony with the principles of our government. He came to the Presidency of the United States resolved to deliver the government from the Bank of the United States, and to restore the regulation of exchanges to the rightful depository of that power—the commerce of the country. He had designed to declare his views on this subject in his inaugural address, but was persuaded to relinquish that purpose, on the ground that it belonged rather to a legislative message. When the period for addressing Congress drew near, it was still urged, that to attack the bank would forfeit his popularity, and secure his future defeat. "It is not," he answered, "it is not for myself that I care." It was urged that haste was unnecessary, as the bank had still six unexpended years of chartered existence. "I may die," he replied, "before another Congress comes together, and I could not rest quietly in my grave, if I failed to do what I hold so essential to the liberty of my country." And his first annual message announced to the country that the bank was neither constitutional nor expedient. In this, he was in advance of the friends around him, in advance of Congress, and in advance of his party. This is no time for the analysis of measures or the discussion of questions of political economy; on the present occasion, we have to contemplate the character of the man.

Never, from the first moment of his administration to the last, was there a calm in the strife of parties on the subject of the currency: and never, during the whole period, did he recede or falter. Always in advance of his party—always having near him friends who cowered before the hardihood of his courage, he himself, throughout all the contest, was unmoved, from the first suggestion of the unconstitutionality of the bank, to the moment when he himself, first of all, reasoning from the certain tendency of its policy, with singular sagacity predicted to unbelieving friends the coming insolvency of the institution.

The storm throughout the country rose with unexampled vehemence: his opponents were not satisfied with addressing the public, or Congress, or his cabinet; they threw their whole force personally on him. From all parts men pressed around him, urging him, entreating him to bend. Congress was flexible; many of his personal friends faltered; the impetuous swelling wave rolled on, without one sufficient obstacle, till it reached his presence, but, as it dashed in its highest fury at his feet, it broke before his firmness. The commanding majesty of his will appalled his opponents and revived his friends. He, himself, had a proud consciousness that his will was indomitable. Standing over the rocks of the Rip Raps, and looking out upon the ocean, "Providence," said he to a friend, "Providence may change my determination; but man no more can do it, than he can remove these Rip Raps, which have resisted the rolling ocean from the beginning of time." And though a panic was spreading through the land, and the whole credit system as it then existed was crumbling to pieces and crashing around him he stood erect, like a massive column, which the heaps of falling ruins could not break, nor bend, nor sway from its fixed foundation.

[At this point, Mr. Bancroft turned to address the mayor of the city of Washington; but finding him not present, he proceeded.]

People of the District of Columbia: I should fail of a duty on this occasion, if I did not give utterance to your sentiment of gratitude which followed General Jackson into retirement.—Dwelling amongst you, he desired your prosperity. This beautiful city, surrounded by heights the most attractive, watered by a river so magnificent, the home of the gentle and the cultivated, not less than the seat of political power—this city, whose site Washington had selected, was dear to his affections; and if he won your grateful attachment by adorning it with monuments of useful architecture, by establishing its credit, and relieving its burdens, he regretted only that he had not the opportunity to have connected himself still more intimately with your prosperity.

As he prepared to take his final leave of the District, the mass of the population of this city, and the masses that had gathered from around, followed his carriage in crowds. All in silence stood near him to wish him adieu; and as the cars started, and he displayed his gray hairs, as he lifted his hat in token of farewell, you stood around with heads uncovered, too full of emotion to speak, in solemn silence gazing on him as he departed, never more to be seen in your midst.

Behold the warrior and statesman, his work well done, retired to the Hermitage, to hold converse with his forests, to cultivate his farm, to gather around him hospitably his friends! Who was like HIM? He was still the lead-star of the American people. His fervid tho'ts, frankly uttered, still spread the flame of patriotism through the American breast; his counsels were still listened to with reverence; and almost alone among statemen, he, in his retirement, was in harmony with every onward movement of his time. His prevailing influence assisted to sway a neighboring nation to desire to share our institutions; his ear heard the footsteps of the coming millions that are to gladden our western shores, and his eye discerned in the dim distance, the whitening sails that are to enliven the waters of the Pacific with the social sounds of our successful commerce.

Age had whitened his locks, and dimmed his eye, and spread around him the infirmities and venerable emblems of many years of toilsome service; but his heart beat as warmly as in his youth, and his courage was as firm as it had ever been on the day of battle. But while his affections were still for his friends and his country, his thoughts were already in a better world. That exalted mind, which, in active life had always had unity of perception and will, which in action had never faltered from doubt, and which in council had always reverted to first principles and general laws, now gave itself up to communing with the Infinite. He was a believer: from feeling, from experience, from conviction. Not a shadow of scepticism ever dimmed the lustre of his mind. Proud philosopher! will you smile to know that Andrew Jackson perused reverently his Psalter and prayer-book and Bible? Know that Andrew Jackson had faith in the eternity of truth, in the imperishable power of popular freedom, in the destinies of humanity, in the virtues and capacity of the people; in his country's institutions, in the being and overruling providence of a merciful and ever-living God.

The last moment of his life on earth is at hand. It is the Sabbath of the Lord: the brightness and beauty of summer clothe the fields around him: nature is in her glory: but the sublimest spectacle on that day, on earth, was the victory of his unblenching spirit over death itself.

When he first felt the hand of death upon him, "May my enemies," he cried, "find peace; may the liberties of my country endure forever."

When his exhausted system, under the excess of pain, sunk for a moment, from debility, "Do not weep," said he to his adopted daughter; "my sufferings are less than those of Christ upon the cross;" for he, too, as a disciple of the cross, would have devoted himself, in sorrow, for mankind. Feeling his end near, he would see all his family once more; and he spoke to them, one by one, in words of tenderness and affection. His two little grandchildren were absent at Sunday school. He asked for them; and as they came, he prayed for them, and kissed them, and blessed them. His servants were then admitted: they gathered, some in his room, and some on the outside of the house, clinging to the windows, that they might gaze and hear. And that dying man thus surrounded, in a gush of fervid eloquence, spoke with the inspiration of God, of the Redeemer, of salvation through the atonement, of immortality, of heaven. For he ever thought that pure and undefiled religion was the foundation of private happiness, and the bulwark of republican institutions.—Having spoken of immortality in perfect consciousness of his own approaching end, he bade them all farewell. "Dear children," such were his final words, "dear children, servants, and friends, I trust to meet you all in heaven, both white and black—all, both white and black." And having borne his testimony to immortality, he bowed his mighty head, and, without a groan, the spirit of the greatest man of his age escaped to the bosom of his God.

In life, his career had been like the blaze of the sun in the fierceness of its noon-day glory; his death was lovely as the mildest sunset of summer's evening when the sun goes down in tranquil beauty without a cloud. To the majestic energy of an indomitable will, he joined a heart capable of the purest and most devoted love, rich in the tenderest affections. On the bloody battle-field of Topoheca, he saved an infant that clung to the breast of its dying mother: in the stormiest moment of his Presidency, at the imminent moment of decision, he paused in his way, to give good counsel to a poor suppliant that had come up to him for succor. Of the strifes in which he was engaged in his earlier life, not one sprung from himself, but in every case he became involved by standing forth as the champion of the weak, the poor, and the defenceless, to shelter the gentle against oppression, to protect the emigrant against the avarice of the speculator.—His generous soul revolted at the barbarous practice of duels, and by no man in the land have so many been prevented.

The sorrows of those that were near to him went deeply into his soul; and at the anguish of the wife whom he loved, the orphans whom he adopted, he would melt into tears, and weep and sob like a child.

No man in private life so possessed the hearts of all around him: no public man of this century ever returned to private life with such an abiding mastery over the people. No man with truer instinct received American ideas: no man expressed them so completely, or so boldly, or so sincerely. He was as sincere a man as ever lived. He was wholly, always, and altogether sincere and true.

Up to the last, he dared do anything that it was right to do. He united personal courage and moral courage beyond any man of whom history keeps the record. Before the nation, before the world, before coming ages, he stands forth the representative, for his generation, of the American mind. And the secret of his greatness is this: By intuitive conception, he shared and possessed all the creative ideas of his country and his time. He expressed them with dauntless intrepidity; he enforced them with an immoveable will; he executed them with an electric power that attracted and swayed the American people. The nation, in his time, had not one great thought of which he was not the boldest and clearest expositor.

History does not describe the man that equalled him in firmness of nerve. Not danger, not an army in battle array, not wounds, not wide-spread clamor, not age, not the anguish of disease, could impair in the least degree the vigor of his steadfast mind. The heroes of antiquity would have contemplated with awe the unmatched hardihood of his character; and Napoleon, had he possessed his disinterested will, could never have been vanquished. Jackson never was vanquished. He was always fortunate. He conquered the wilderness; he conquered the savage; he conquered the bravest veterans trained in the battle fields of Europe; he conquered everywhere in statesmanship; and, when death came to get the mastery over him, he turned that last enemy aside as tranquility as he had done the feeblest of his adversaries, and escaped from earth in the triumphant consciousness of immortality.

His body has its fit resting place in the great central valley of the Mississippi; his spirit rests upon our whole territory; it hovers over the vales of Oregon, and guards, in advance, the frontier of the Del Norte. The fires of party spirit are quenched at his grave. His faults and frailties have perished. Whatever of good he has done, lives, and will live forever.

Gen. Jackson's Last Will and Testament.

Extract of a letter from Nashville, dated June 7, to a Gentleman of Washington.

"The last will and testament of the old hero was this day approved in our county court, and is of public record. He commences by giving his body to the dust, whence it came, his soul to God that gave it, &c., devoting his estate, first to the payment of two debts, viz: one of $6,000, with interest, borrowed of Gen. Plauche, of New Orleans, another of $10,000, with interest, borrowed of Blair & Rives; and the balance to his son, Andrew Jackson, Jr., with the exception of a few servants to his grand-children.

"The sword presented him by the State of Tennessee, he gives to A. J. Donnelson, (his nephew,) now charge d'affairs of Texas. The sword presented him at New Orleans, he leaves to Andrew Jackson Coffee, the son of his old friend General Coffee. The sword presented him at Philadelphia he leaves to his grandson and namesake. The sword and pistols which he carried through the British and Indian wars, he leaves to General R. Armstrong. The pistols of Washington, by him given to Lefayette, and by Lafayette given to Jackson, he leaves to George Washington Lafayette, the son of General Lafayette.—Sundry other presents made him during his long and eventful career, are left with his adopted son, with instructions to him that in the event of war, they shall upon the restoration of peace be distributed amongst those who shall have conducted themselves most worthy of their country in the conflict, in the opinion of their "countrymen and the ladies."

"It is dated, I think, in September, 1844, and revokes a will made by him several years before. It is in his own steady and firm handwriting, and, like all things that ever fell from his pen, breathes the purest patriotism throughout.

Original Anecdote.

In the winter of 1832, President Jackson conferred the mission to Russia upon a justly distinguished son of Pennsylvania. Before the newly-appointed minister, however, had departed on his mission, he deemed it due to the President to ask his counsel in reference to the selection of a secretary of legation.—The President declined all interference, and remarked to the minister that the United States government would hold *him* responsible for the manner in which he discharged his duties, and that he would consequently be at liberty to choose his own secretary. The minister returned his respectful acknowledgments: but, before taking a final leave, sought his especial advice in regard to a young gentleman then in the service of the State Department, and who was highly recommended by the then secretary. General Jackson promptly said: "I advise you, sir, not to take that man: *he is not a good judge of preaching.*" The minister seemed puzzled, and observed that the objection needed explanation. "I am able to give it," said the old hero; and thus continued: "On last Sabbath morning, I attended divine service in the Methodist Episcopal church, in this city. There I listened to a soul-inspiring sermon by Professor Durbin, of Carlisle—one of the ablest pulpit orators in America. Seated in a pew near me, I observed this identical young man, apparently an attentive listener. On the day following, he came into this chamber, on public business; when I had the curiosity to ask his opinion of the sermon and the preacher.—And what think you, sir? The young upstart, with consummate assurance, pronounced *that* sermon all froth, and Professor Durbin a humbug! I took the liberty of saying to him. '*My young man, you are a humbug yourself and don't know it.*' And now," continued the venerable old man, his eye lighted up with intense animation, "rest assured, my dear sir, that a man who is not a better judge of preaching than *that*, is wholly *unfit* to be your companion. And besides," he added, "if he were the prodigy the secretary of State represents him to be, he would be less anxious to confer his services upon you—he would be anxious to retain them himself."—The President's advice was of course, followed by the ambassador; and the young man's subsequent career of vice and folly proved that the General's estimate of his character, albeit founded upon a common-place incident, was substantially correct.

Emigration to Texas.—The Van Buren (Ark.) Intelligencer of the 28th ult., says:—"The tide of emigration to Texas this season has already commenced; large numbers pass through this place on their way to that country, and from them we learn that the number that will go out this fall will greatly exceed that of any other year.

Pretty and True.—A late writer, in an article recommending rural pursuits, indoors early rising; and the glow of health which mantles on the lovely cheeks of the fair who rise with the lark, and the brightness of the eye that glistens with healthful radiance, is more fascinating to the eye and heart of man than the artificial roseate hue to be found in the ball-room."

Postage on Newspapers.—The Hon. Wm. Medill, the Second Assistant Postmaster General, has written to the editors of the N. York Christian Advocate, that although two newspapers may be printed on *one* sheet, yet postage is to be charged on *each* paper.

THE JOURNAL.

Friday, July 25, 1845.

FOR CONGRESS,

HON. JAS. J. M'KAY,

OF BLADEN COUNTY.

☞Single copies of the JOURNAL to be had at the office, at 6 cents a piece.

General McKay's Appointments.

Gen. McKay will address the people

" Jacksonville, on Saturday, 26th "

" Long Creek, on Monday, 28th "

Gen. McKay will address the people of Brunswick at the following places, and on the following days.

At Town Creek Bridge on the 30th.
At Lockwoods Folly on the 31st.

The Candidates in Duplin.

The late hour at which we returned from Duplin and the want of space will not enable us to give as full an account of the discussion which took place at Kenansville, Duplin county, on Tuesday last, between Gen. McKay and Mr. Meares, as we could wish.

The day announced in both papers of this place as the one on which Messrs. Meares and McKay would address the people at Kenansville, our readers will remember, was Monday, the 21st inst., but on Gen. McKay's arrival in that place, he, at the suggestion of his friends who told him that on Tuesday there would be a great many more people in attendance, postponed his address until that day.

We shall endeavor to give a brief sketch of the manner in which the discussion was conducted.

At eleven o'clock, a. m., the Bench very courteously adjourned the Court, in order to give the people an opportunity of hearing the speechss. A large concourse of people were present, not only from Duplin but from the adjoining counties of Sampson, New Hanover and Lenoir. At 11 o'clock, according to agreement between the parties, Mr. Meares lead off in a speech of about an hour's length. Mr. Meares commenced, as we believe he has done in every instance, with a violent, invective against party spirit—that the distinction between parties had run too high—that he was a whig, but that he was clearly of opinion, that if party feelings were not so bitter, the people would get along much better. The whole of which meant, when literally construed, that if the democrats would lay aside their feelings and their principles, and vote for him, Thomas D. Meares, it would be peculiarly agreeable to himself and to his federal friends thro'out the country. The audience understood perfectly well what mr. Meares meant when he said that he was no strong party man. They were also perfectly aware of the fact, that Henry Clay and the federal party had no stronger nor more active partizan during the recent campaign than Thomas D. Meares. They were also aware that mr. Meares is the nominee of a convention of the leading federalists of the district, which assembled at Warsaw in February last. Now, we think that it could'nt but appear a little singular, not to say preposterous, to hear the chosen champion of a party distinguished for the bitterness of its party spirit decrying this very same *pdrty spirit*, in such round set terms. The democrats of the district see through all this shallow artifice, and feel even less inclined to vote for mr. Meares than if he had come out boldly and avowed *himself* an out and out federalist, or modern whig, which means the same thing.

When mr. Meares had expatiated at some length on this theme, he next came to the charges which he intended to make against general McKay, and with which, from the flourish with which he introduced them, the auditor might have been led to believe, that he would, most certainly, have *tee-totally* demolished him.

The first charge which Mr. Meares urged against Gen. McKay was that of encreasing our Standing Army in 1838, above what was required by the circumstances in which our country was then placed, and at an enormous expense to the people of the Union. In reply to this, Gen. McKay denied that such was the case. Gen. McKay shewed from the public records of the country that the very reverse of this charge, was the real state of the case. That in 1838, a communication was addressed to Congress, by mr. Van Buren and mr. Poinsett, Secretary of war, asking for an increase in the Army, in order to enable the Executive to carry on the Florida war with more vigor. That he, general McKay, was the Chairman of the Committee on military affairs, and that he did recommend an increase in the military establishment of the country, but only such increase as was absolutely necessary, by the circumstances in which our country was then placed. Gen. McKay, also shewed from the public records, that Mr. Clay, the quondum "great embodyment" of whiggery, was for a much larger increase of the army, than that which general McKay sanctioned. That when mr. Bayard, in the Senate, moved to amend the army bill, so as to increase the numbers to 14,000, the embodyment of whiggery. mr. Clay, voted for this amendment. General McKay further shewed that he had this amount reduced to between ten and eleven thousand, thereby, saving millions to the country. He also, produced a speech of mr. Adams, good whig authority, we presume, in which that gentlemen complimented him in the highest terms for having the army so reduced. Mr. Adams even went so far as to thank general McKay in the name of the American people, for the millions he had saved to the country. He also shewed, that general Scott, who stands so high amongst the whigs, as to be spoken of as the next candidate for the presidency, and, of course, good whig authority, had recommended, in a letter which he addressed, if we remember rightly, to the Secretary of war, that the army should be increased from 16 to 26 regiments. Gen. McKay, also shewed that in 1841, he had the army reduced—the circumstances which called for its increase, having passed away. Mr. Meares in the course of his remarks, appealed to his audience if they did'nt think that the yeomanry—the farmers of the country were the best soldiers, and the only ones to protect our homes and our firesides. In reply to this, general McKay shewed by reference to documents, that regular troops could be maintained at much less expense than Volunteers; and that it was cheaper for the country, when the services of troops were necessary to protect our frontier from the hostile Indian tribes, to employ regular troops than Volunteers.

To this charge, general McKay replied in the most triumphant manner, and we are convinced, that all, whigs as well as democrats, were satisfied that, instead of encreasing the army to the extent voted for, and recommended by the leading whigs, he had it reduced to the very lowest point which the exigencies of the public service would admit.

The next charge which mr. Meares brought up was the New River, Onslow, vote. Now as this is a matter which we have gone into before, we shall be brief in our notice of both the charge and defence. As we understood mr. Meares, he charged upon general McKay that he had promised the people of Onslow county to have the Oyster shoal at the mouth of New river cleared out—that he had introduced a bill for that purpose, and then voted against it. To this gen. McKay replied, that he had never promised the people of Onslow county any such thing—that on the other hand he had told them that he thought that appropriations by the general government for State works were unconstitutional, and that he could not conscientiously vote for such appropriations. What he did tell them was, that as there was a majority in Congress of those who did not think that such appropriations were unconstitutional, he would have no objection to urge upon those who entertained such opinions, the claims of his constituents in Onslow. But he never did vote for such appropriations for any place, not even for the "Cape Fear, below Wilmington," as mr. Meares charged in his Sampson speech. He shewed clearly that he had acted above board and consistently in the whole matter, and appealed to the people of Onslow county for the truth of what he had said.

The next subject which mr. Meares introduced was that of the distribution of the sales of the proceeds of the public lands. Here mr. Meares went on to expatiate at large, on the benefits which the poor children of the State would receive in the way of education were the scheme of distribution carried out. He went on to reiterate the stereotyped arguments which the whole federal party make use of. from H. Clay, the father of the scheme, down to the little whig orators, who ring the changes on them at the muster grounds thro'out the Union. To this gen. McKay replied, that he had always been opposed to the whole scheme—that there was nothing either in the constitution of the United States, or in the deeds of cession by which the general government acquired the public lands, that authorised the distribution of the proceeds of their sales—that, even if there was, no measure could be fraught with more unhappy or disastrous consequences to the sovereignty of the States than this link in the "the great chain" of whig measures. That the inevitable consequence of the scheme would be to make the sovereign States of this Union beggers at the door of the federal treasury. That if the money were annually distributed amongst the States, the little experience which we have had in the matter goes to shew, that the public money thus obtained would chiefly go to enrich the politicians and their friends, who happened, for the time being, to be in power in the various States; and that the people would never receive any benefit from distribution. Gen. McKay further shewed, clearly, that for every dollar taken out of the treasury in this way, a dollar and ten cents must be collected out of the people. So that the operation could not but be a losing one. We never heard a clearer, or more lucid expose of the folly of this doctrine than gen. McKay gave in his reply to mr. Meares.

Mr. Meares next attacked gen. *McKay* for his course in regard to the tariff. He, *(Mr. Meares,)* said that gen. *McKay*, as chairman of the committee of ways and means, in his report, had only partially re-reduced the duty upon iron, which is used by the great mass of the people, and that he had not increased the duty upon gold watches, used only by the rich, and that the *General* had thereby shewn that he was for taxing the rich lightly and the poor heavily. To this gen. *McKay* replied that he had reduced the duty upon iron very much indeed, (we do not now recollect how much,) and that the reason he did not impose upon gold watches and jewelry a high duty was, that the experience of all countries, and of every man at all conversant with the laying of tariffs, proved that if an exorbitant duty was laid upon such costly articles which could be so easily concealed, that the result would be, that no revenue at all would be derived from that source; for that all such articles would be smuggled into the country, despite the utmost vigilance of the revenue officers. Gen. *McKay* further went on to shew, that in forming a tariff bill he could not always arrange its details according to his own judgment; that there were two hundred and forty members in the House of Representatives, coming from various sections of the Union, representing different interests, and that he was compelled to fix the details so as to meet the wishes of all, if possible. Gen. *McKay* declared his hostility to the tariff of '42—that he had labored for its repeal, and that he would do so again. He entered into a masterly exposition of the evils which it had entailed upon the country, particularly upon this section of the Union.—But our limits will not permit us to enlarge upon this topic.

The charge of favoring British mechanics, and British manufactures, was next urged by mr. *Meares* against general *McKay*. *Mr. Meares* charged, almost in the language of the Chronicle, that general *McKay*, in the Session of 43-4, had voted against an amendment to the appropriation bill, requiring that all articles for the use of the two Houses of Congress, should be of American growth or manufacture. *Gen. McKay* said that he had so voted and he further told the people, that should a similar question again come up under similar circumstances, he would vote in the same way. The reasons why general *McKay* and other democrats voted against this amendment, we have stated in a former number. We will again give them briefly as general *McKay* stated them, in reply to mr. *Meares*. He, *(Gen. McKay)* said that so far as the House of Representatives was concerned, the amendment proposed by Pollock, of Pennsylvania, was already the law of the House—that it had been so since the Session of 41-2, and that as the Senate was entitled to the right of regulating its own mode of expending its own contingent fund, he thought the House had no right to interfere in the matter. Besides, said the general, every article in favor of which this amendment was proposed, had already, under the Tariff of '42, an advantage of from 30 to 100 per cent over its foreign rival. He further shewed that articles brought to our shores from foreign countries, were often as much entitled to protection and consideration as those made at home. He put this case; suppose a cotton planter in Alabama should think proper to carry his cotton crop to England, and there exchange it for such articles as he might think would be most saleable in the United States, is he, after having paid a duty of from 30 to 100 hundred per cent., then to be told by Congress, sir, you cannot sell these articles so long as we can get them from the Northern manufacturers. Has not the cotton planter in this case, as much right to the protection of Congress, as the Northern manufacturer? especially as the latter has already a bounty of from 30 to 100 per cent. allowed him, from the Tariff of '42.

In concluding his remarks, in reply to these charges, general *McKay* observed, that it was the best evidence that he had served his constituents well and faithfully, that all the vigilent bitterness of his enemies could rake up, no votes that he had given, nor acts that he had done in the whole course of his career in Congress, with which, he, general *McKay*, was not perfectly willing that every man in the district should be made familiarly acquainted. That he had represented the people of the 6th district for fourteen years, and that although during that period the most momentous and important questions which have ever, agitated the country, were acted upon, and disposed of by Congress, and although he took an active but humble part in the stirring events which occurred during that period, yet still, he could look back upon his course and thank his God that in all that he had done and said, he was actuated by an earnest desire to promote the glory and prosperity of his country, and that he had done nothing which he would have undone, or of which he was ashamed. At this part of the discussion, general *McKay* became really eloquent. The countenances of his old friends glistened with pride, when they looked upon their faithful and distinguished representative, triumphantly defending himself against these petty and frivolous charges of mr. *Meares*.

☞ *The concluding charge of Mr. Meares, about Gen. McKay's opposition to the Right of Suffrage, and the answer to it will be found in another column.* ☜

The discussion lasted upwards of five hours. As we stated before, mr. *Meares* lead off in a speech of about an hour, general *McKay* then took the stand, and occupied it in reply for two hours, or thereabouts, when he gave way to mr. *Meares*, who rejoined in a speech of some two hours more. When mr. *Meares* had spoken the second time for about an hour, general *McKay* suggested to him that they had both spoken two hours apiece, and that he thought, that he, (general *McKay*) was then entitled to the stand, but mr. *Meares* would'nt yield. At the conclusion of mr. *Meares'* last speech, general *McKay* told the people, that from the lateness of the hour, and from the fact that the Candidates for County and Superior Court Clerkships, were waiting to address the people, that he would not detain them, especially as there was nothing in the remarks of mr. *Meares* that required any other answer, than was contained in his first speech.

That the discussion has placed general *McKay* even higher in the estimation of the people of Duplin, there cannot be a doubt, and for the truth of the remark, we appeal to all those of both parties who were present on the occasion, Although the day was awfully hot, no ill feeling was produced. Both the candidates started that night for Kingston, in Lenoir County, where, by appointment, they were to speak the next day. This is but a rapid sketch, but we have no time for more.

To the Voters of the Sixth CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

A charge of the most serious nature has been made by Mr. Meares, the Federal candidate for Congress, in this district, against your old, long tried, and faithful representative, James J. McKay. Mr. Meares charges that Gen'l McKay is opposed to letting poor men vote. To support that charge, he exhibits the two certificates which will be found below. The first that we heard or saw of these certificates, was from an extra issued from the Federal printing office in this place. We understand there has been five thousand copies of this extra struck off, and sent to every part of the district, for the purpose of operating against General McKay. We denounce the whole as an electioneering trick, and we will undertake to say, that we will shew it to be such before we quit the matter The short address from Mr. Meares, merely states that he has been making the charge against Gen'l McKay, that he (the Gen'l) was "opposed to universal suffrage," and that he (Mr. Meares) now produces the proofs to substantiate the charge.

We said in another article, that we would touch on this matter in another place. At the discussion in Duplin, (noticed elsewhere) Mr. Meares wound up his category of charges with the production of these certificates. Mr Meares went on, as a matter of course, to comment upon them; to ask the people if the man who had used such expressions as those attributed to McKay in the certificates of these two gentlemen, was worthy of their confidence or support, together with a long-winded disquisition on universal suffrage, and liberty in general.

When Gen'l McKay replied to this charge, he said that he had not the slightest recollection of ever using such expressions. He appealed to those around him, who had watched his public course for the last thirty years, if they had ever seen any thing in his conduct that would warrant them in believing that he had ever used the language attributed to him in Mr. Pearsall's certificate. He asked them if it was not strange, that he, who had been voted for, sustained and supported, by the poor men of the district, would use such language in speaking of these very men. He told them, and appealed to the records of the country, for the truth of what he said, that he had always voted for the extension of the right of suffrage, whenever the question was brought before him. He cited the case of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia.—There the question had come up in the House of Representatives, in fixing the details of the charter for that town. The question was, whether every one over the age of twenty-one, a resident of the place, should have a right to vote for city officers, or whether there ought to be a property qualification, in order to entitle a man to vote. The whigs generally, voted for restricting the right of suffrage to those possessing a property qualification. The Democrats voted for "*universal suffrage*," and Gen. McKay voted with the latter. Indeed, in every instance, wherever the question has come up, Gen. McKay has thrown his whole weight into the scale of universal suffrage.

Again, the expressions in regard to the poor, attributed to Gen. McKay, in Mr. Jere Pearsall's certificate, were made use of in a conversation which took place twelve years ago, if they were made use of at all. For it is agreed on all hands that the certificates of both the Pearsalls point to one and the same conversation Why, then, did not Mr. Jere Pearsall make this monstrous disclosure long before this? Why, during all this period has the matter been permitted to sleep? Why were these certificates delayed till the eve of an election. 12 years after the facts which they certify have taken place?

Again, is it reasonable to suppose, that a man like Gen. McKay, who the Whigs say is such a shrewd, cautious, long headed politician, would be so foolish as to use such expressions as those, even if he entertained the sentiments which they embody, particularly, in the presence of better political opponents? These are questions which the people will ask.

But again at the discussion which took place at Mr. Lott Williamson's, on Wednesday, the 16th inst., where the certificates were first produced, Mr. Meares stated that one of Gen. McKay's political friends would corroborate the statement made by Jere Pearsall in his certificate. Gen. McKay asked Mr. Meares who that democrat was. Mr. Meares at first refused, but being pressed, finally gave the name of James Pearsall of Duplin county. Mr. Meares added, (we state this upon the authority of one who was prosent,) that if Mr. James Pearsall did not substantiate the same charge, that then he would withdraw it. Well. this democrat, James Pearsall. also as respectable a man as in Duplin county, and a member of the Methodist church, was called upon to know what he could say, touching this charge. In responding to this call Mr. James Pearsall furnishes Gen. McKay with the following clear and distinctly worded address to his fellow-citizens:

Duplin County, July 22d, 1845.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: A declaration made by Mr. Meares, the Whig candidate for Congress, (stating that Gen'l James McKay, the opposing candidate, had said that the poor people ought not to have the privilege of voting in elections, and that he, Mr. Meares, could prove it by James Pearsall, of Duplin county,) places me under the painful necessity of appearing before you once more. It is due to justice and Gen. McKay to say, that I never heard the General at any time, make such declaration. Mr. Meares may refer to a private conversation that took place at my house, I think in 1833, in the presence of brother Jere Pearsall. The General was a candidate against Dr. Dishong, he stayed with me, I think, on his way to *Wolf Scrape*, for the first and last time in his life. Brother Jere Pearsall came in, and the conversation turned on elections, and the abuses of electioneering. Brother Jere stated that he had been a candidate, and found that there was not much confidence to be placed in a certain class, referring to the drinking class, in which the General concurred. He. Jere. said that he had several times had the promises of votes, but ascertained that they voted for others, and remonstrated against the practice of treating at elections, to which. the General replied. that any man that could be bought for a drink of grog, ought not to be allowed to vote.—Brother Jere and myself concurred in the opinion. Nothing was said of the poor to the best of my recollection. Brother Jere said further, that the most effectual mode in elections, was to have some prominent man at each election ground, for he had thought that twenty influential men could rule the county, and I think the General replied that many had no mind of their own, or interest in the elections. Respectfully yours, &c.,

JAMES PEARSALL.

Now let our readers remember that both of the Pearsalls allude to the same conversation, and that Mr. Meares had stated, on the stump, that James Pearsall would corroborate the statement of Jere Pearsall. How far he has done so, our readers can judge for themselves. We do not impugne the veracy of Mr. Jere Pearsall. Far from it. We have the honor to know him. He stands high in the estimation of his fellow-citizens. But how easily might he have been mistaken. The conversation, as Mr. James Pearsall states in his certificate, had turned upon the evils of treating at elections, and it was very natural for Gen. McKay to use the expression which James Pearsall says he did, "that the man who could be bought for a drink of grog ought not to be permitted to vote." Both of the gentlemen get up and addressed the audience in explanation. Both of them declared, in the most solemn manner, that they were willing to swear to the truth of their respective statements. We will say little more on this delicate subject, farther than to observe that there is no man in North Carolina, whose statement would sooner be believed by those who know him, than would James Pearsall's. We are convinced that the charge will have no effect. For the people, in the face of these facts, cannot believe that McKay ever entertained the sentiments attributed to him. As to Mr. Oliver's, or the Jesse Jernigan certificate, we will not make any remarks, as what it contains amounts to nothing.

Below, we give the substance of the extra Chronicle, containing the certificates so often alluded to. We ask the people to compare the two certificates of the Messrs. Pearsall's.

This extra Chronicle is the great Federal twenty-four pounder, with which Mr. Meares expected to demolish Gen'l McKay, but alas, before ever it has discharged a shot, it has been thoroughly spiked. The people of this district are too enlightened to be humbugged by such shallow Federal artifices, and we here predict, that Gen'l McKay's majority will be larger than it would have been, had these federal certifiers been asleep when they penned their letters. We have no room to say any more this week. Compare the certificates.

—

To the Voters of the Sixth Congressional District:

Having on several occasions asserted publicly that Gen. McKay is opposed to universal suffrage, and proof having been demanded by some of his friends, that proof will be found in the following letters from two of the most respectable and worthy citizens of Duplin county, Mr. Oliver, a member of the Baptist Church, and Mr. Pearsall, of the Methodist. The originals are in my possession, and may be seen by any one who pleases.

T. D. MEARES.

—

Duplin, N. C., June 14th, 1845.

THOS. D. MEARES.

Agreeable to your request, I send you the remarks made by General McKay some years ago, in my presence, in reference to the irght of suffrage. I enclose you also a communication from Maj. Pearsall, showing that the General had expressed himself still stronger in his presence. At an election in this county some years ago, Gen'l McKay being present, a poor man by the name of Jesse Jernigan, who had voted for him repeatedly, asked the General to send him some documents. He replied that he would send him some documents, and that he would send him a Primer. We left the election ground together, and on the way I mentioned to the General that I had felt amused at the idea of his sending Jernigan a Primer from Congress. "AH!" said the General, "SUCH FELLOWS OUGHT NOT TO BE ENTITLED TO VOTE." I am certain I am not mistaken in the expression, as it made a strong impression on my mind at the time, being as I tho't, so entirely at variance with the spirit of our free Republican Institutions.

Very respectfully, yours,

BENJ. OLIVER.

—

Duplin, 10th June, 1845.

BENJ. OLIVER, Esq.,

In your letter now before me, you mention you had charged that General James J. McKay was opposed to free suffrage. and that you were authorised to make this charge from an avowal of his sentiments to you after the election in this county some years ago. and from his having made a similar avowal to me on a previous occasion.—You ask me for the particulars. I answer, on the evening previous to the election some years ago, Gen'l McKay and myself were together, and discussed the causes which induced electioneering, &c., when he (in speaking of the poorer class of voters) remarked "THE POOR DEVILS OUGHT NOT TO VOTE, THAT THEY HAD BUT LITTLE INTEREST IN LEGISLATION, & CONSEQUENTLY OUGHT NOT TO HAVE ANY PRIVILEGE IN ELECTIONS." I think I quote his language. I *know* I am not mistaken as to the substance.

Very respectfully, &c.

JERE PEARSALL.

The *Chronicle*, in answer to our inquiry of last week, "where would the money come from to replace the $65.000 into the Treasury of the United States," which sum, he says, the county of New Hanover would by this time have received, had Mr. Clay's land bill been carried into effect," says:

"In the first place we answer, that the Land money belongs to the States, and not to the General Government. Consequently, the General Government has no right to use it."

Now, in the first place, *we* peremptorily *deny* that "the General Government has no right to use it." It is useless for us to go into a discussion of the matter, and we will, therefore, merely quote from General Jackson, to whom the Chronicle referred week before last, to prove that distribution was constitutional. Jackson, in speaking of distribution, when there was an overflowing Treasury, says, "Congress has the right to dispose of the surplus revenue as it may think proper." So, if Jackson recommended distribution, he did not dispute the right of Congress to use the money for national purposes, such as building up the navy, &c.

Give the States that which is their own, and the people will take care that no vacuum is caused in the National Treasury.

Chronicle.

The people will take care that no vacuum is caused in the National Treasury! The people contend that when money is collected from them and placed at the disposal of the General Government, that it shall be appropriated to the objects for which they paid it, viz: to defray the expenses of the Government. Don't you think that's all right, Mr. Chronicle?—But the beauty of distribution does not work so well after all. For, if the Chronicle will look right carefully into the Treasurer's report, made to the last Session of Congress, he will find that there is a debt created by the Federalists at the extra Session of Congress, now hanging over the Government, to the tune of $19,000,000, with interest till paid, which will amount to the beautiful little sum, if not paid before the time expires that is limited for its payment, to $26,000,000. For the payment of this debt, the Secretary recommended a sinking fund to hasten the extinguishment of the same. But, no! say the Federalists, distribute the land money, and increase the Taxes on the people to pay this debt. Now, if this don't look very much like robbing Peter to pay Paul, we are at a loss to comprehend any thing.

But we would ask the Chronicle if there has been no vacuum created in the Treasury of North Carolina. We think there has. No doubt, he might figure it out with a little patience, and find that the State has actually had to borrow money to pay its liabilities for the two Rail Roads. We say the State is in debt, and still she has been feeding on United States Treasury *pap*. Her debt and liabilities, are $1,710,374. And we unhesitating assert that this indebtedness was created by the Federalists. If the Proof is demanded for this assertion, we have it at our hand.

THE 1,400,000 DOLLARS.

Well, the Chronicle set his head at work this week to figure up, how much of the above sum of the State's money—the Deposit she received from the General Government, has been sunk in Rail Roads.—He commences by telling his readers that $400,000 have gone to Educate the children of North Carolina, $300,000 *he says* was invested in Cape Fear Bank Stock.—The dividends of the latter *have* been paid into the Lit. Fund. So *much is* accounted for. But there remains $700,000 yet, where has that gone? Why, he tells us the Legislature of '36-7 authorized $600,000 of the $1,400 000 to be invested in Wilmington Rail Road stock. Well, there yet remains $100,000—that the Chronicle says nothing about, where has that gone?

We did not confine the Editor down to one road, but asked him a plain question. He has not answered it. We wanted to know, too, where the money was to come from to pay it back when called for. The $1,400,000, it must be recollected was not a gift, but a deposit of so much money with the State of North Carolina, to be returned whenever the General Government calls for it. The four hundred thousand dollars the Chronicle speaks of, we are inclined to think, come from the Literary Fund of the State, which sum was derived from the interest of said fund. So then, it will be seen that there remains to be accounted for, $500,000 of the $1,400,000. Where has it gone? *Where* is the Raleigh & Gaston Road. Prehaps a little investigation might open the eyes of *the* Editor. The first loan of the State to this latter road was $500.000. It is well known that the R. & Gaston Road is insolvent, and will be sold, sometime shortly, not however, to pay this $500,000, only, for it owes the State, on the 2d loan $300,000, to say nothing of the interest that the State has paid, and is bound to pay for this latter road. The Road may sell probably for $200,000 or $300,000, not more than the latter sum is generally supposed by the best judges. We will say it will bring $300.000. Then there is a dead loss to the State of $500.000 on one Road alone, and a loss, too, of the very money that the Federalists would have the people believe have gone to educate our children—and, be it recollected, that North Carolina is yet bound for the forth-coming of the $1.400.000 deposited. This was done, too, by Federal Whig Legislation as we are able to shew. Then there is the sum of $22.000 received from the General Government, under the Distribution Act of 1841. The Chronicle tells its readers that this sum also went to the Literary Fund. So it did, but the State had *to borrow money* to pay its endorsements for the Rail Roads.

The reader will see from the above investigation how far the arguments of the Federalists in favor of Distribution will hold out. According to the Chronicle, one would suppose that North Carolina has had *given* her from the United States Treasury, the sum of $1,422.000, and that the people were reaping the benefits of it, or in other words, that there was a public school at every man's door. But it is not so. The people receives a certain portion of the Litterary Fund for the purpose of free schools, and they are taxed besides, as the following table, furnished us at our request, by Gen. Marsteller, Clerk of the County Court of New Hanover, will shew, to a pretty round sum.

July 23d, 1845.

SIR:

In reply to your note of this morning, I have to inform you that the amount of funds received by this County, from the Literary Board, and from County Taxes for School purposes, is as follows, viz:

	From Literary Board.	From County.
1842,	$1.658 49	$670 31
1843,	$1.492 10	$246 91
1744,	$1.511 00	
1845,	$658 00	
	$5 319 59	$917 22
Total,	$6.236 81	

The County Taxes for 1844 will not be paid in until 12th October next; and those for 1845, not until October, 1846.

There will be a half yearly divident from Literary Fund due about September.

"With Distribution, something like an *enduring* tariff system, could be established." So spake the Chronicle last Wednesday morning. What he means by an *enduring* tariff, is more than we can comprehend, unless he means that the *people* shall be taxed by the way of duties to raise money to distribute amongst the States, to be squandered by the Federalists, in wild speculative schemes. The people, we imagine, have found out, ere this, how such a scheme works. At all events, they have condemned it often enough to induce one to think that they are determined no longer to be ground down to the dust, to make aristocratic nabobs still richer.

Beautiful.

To hear a man of Algerine notoriety, accuse a Democrat with being opposed to the right of the *poor* man's exercising the privilege guarantied to him by the Constitution of his country, we think comes off of a very foul stomach. The Editor of the Chronicle has been busily engaged for a week past, in trumpeting forth the above charge against our distinguished candidate, Gen. McKay. The Editor should have reflected a little before heralding forth such a charge, and recollected that *he* (the Editor) belongs to, and hails from, that State which has refused, from the foundation of the Republic, to, we may say, the present day, *the* poor man the right of voting. Now don't this charge against General McKay come with a beautiful grace from such a source.

General Jackson in his fourth annual message warned the people against the danger of keeping persons in office for a long series of years.—*Chronicle.*

So he did. But we would ask the Chronicle how long the Banks and Rail Roads, are in the habit of keeping their officers, before they see fit to discharge them, and give a lifting hand to some other individual. Or, has it become a settled principle with such institutions, that *no* person can discharge the respective duties of the offices of these institutions, but Federalists, alias modern Whigs.

The people have yet to learn that Gen. McKay "looks with indifference upon the public interests."

Week before last, the Chronicle in grumbling about the Journal's calling Thos. D. Meares a Federalist, says:

We will hazard the opinion, however, that he is not a Federalist; nay, we are almost sure that he is not; nay again, we are sure, without the almost, that he is not. And this is why we are sure of it—*that he was born some years after the Federal party ceased to exist.*

Is it a fact, Mr. Chronicle, that your candidate "*was born some years after the Federal party ceased to exist?*" If so, we should like to know how old he is. Let us see, in 1831 or '32, we think '32 is the right date, the Federal party was baptized first, by James Watson Webb. He gave it the name of "Whig." This name was sanctioned, a short time afterwards, by the Federal State Convention at Syracuse, since which time, the Federalists have kept the name of "Whig," now and then dropping it in certain sections, for political effect. Well, the Federalists have been known by the name of "Whig," since 1832—take '32 from '45, and it leaves 13. So according to the Chronicle, Mr. Meares is only about 13 years old. Quite a youth, we think, to be anxious to get into the halls of Congress. But, Mr. Chronicle, "*we are almost certain*" that Mr. Meares is older than what you represent him to be. And more, we are almost certain, he is a Federalist.

QUERY!

Will the Chronicle be so good as to inform its readers how many versions "An Auditor" gave to Gen. McKay's language, at L. Williamson's, when T. D. Meares, the Federal candidate, brought up the charge of the General's being opposed to the poor man's voting? We should like to know, for its rather a difficult matter for a hot-headed Federal Whig to tell one story only.

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

An adjourned meeting of this road was held on the 9th inst., in the city of Raleigh. 1567 shares were represented—not a majority of the whole number. The stockholders present, however, passed a resolution to the effect, that the resolution of the 15th March last, directing the President of the road to employ counsel to resist the foreclosure of the mortgage the State holds on that road, be rescinded—13 yeas, 6 nays.

FLORIDA.

The Hon. David Levy has resigned his place as representative in Congress from the new State of Florida, and accepted of the distinguished trust of U. S. Senator, confided to him by the Democratic Legislature of said State. Several distinguished Democrats are spoken of to fill his place in the House of Representatives. Amongst them, the name of W. H. Brockenbrough, is mostly urged.

It appears that the legality of Mr. Levy's election was considered doubtful, and Gov. Moseley calls the attention of the Legislature to the subject, and advises it to remedy the evil, in the present, and all future elections. The Floridian says:—

"We are clearly of opinion that the House of Representatives could not have sustained that election. The Federal Constitution is the paramount law. Even the provisions of the State Constitution must be made to conform to it. The Federal Constitution declares, that the times, places, and manner of electing Representatives, shall be prescribed by "*the Legislature*" of each State. This was *not* done, in respect to the election in May last. The Constitutional Convention was not "*the Legislature.*"

For *twenty-four* years of the fifty-three which have elapsed since the State was laid off into Congressional districts, the county of Bladen has furnished Representatives to Congress for the Wilmington district, a district now containing ten counties, and never less than six. Bladen having thus had the honor of furnishing the Representative for nearly one-half of the whole time, why should it be continued to her?—*Chronicle.*

And would you have the people to draw sectional differences for so trifling a matter. What matter's it, Mr. Chronicle, if Bladen has "had the honor of furnishing the representative" for so long a time. It only redounds the more to her credit, and the people are not yet ready to deprive her of her laurels, but are determined on returning the faithful representative to the next Congress. The way the fur will fly on the 7th of August, will be a sin to the Federal coon party, of the 6th district.—We pity them, for they will be left naked to the scorching rays of a hot Southern summer's sun.

Consistent.

To hear a Federal editor prate about free suffrage, and at the same time uphold the conduct of the party in his native State, that would deprive himself from a vote, were he now a resident of said State.—Reader, don't you think it looks *smart?*

ANOTHER AWFUL FIRE IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK---Loss of Life---One Fourth of the Commercial Portion of the City destroyed.

It pains us to record another sad calamity that befell the city of New York on last Saturday. The Evening Post of the 19th inst. brings this melancholy news.—The fire originated in the 4th story of the large brick store occupied as an oil store, in New street, about 3 o'clock in the morning, and raged with such fury that it was until half-past ten o'clock before it was got under the least control. The Post says; "But what renders this calamity particularly deplorable is not the vast loss of property it must occasion, but the apprehended loss of life. Soon after the fire caught this morning, it entered a store where a large amount of something had been accumulated, which burst with appalling violence and noise. The shock of the explosion was so great that it was felt as far up town as Murry street, and Col. Bankhead informs us that it shook the windows even at Governors Island."

"The explosion was heard very distinctly at the high lands, a distance of forty-five miles. How many lives are lost, it is impossible to tell." The concussion of air produced by the explosion, broke the windows in the houses, for a great distance around. In the Evening Post office, which is some quarter of a mile from the spot, the windows and frames were completely shattered. The wind blew high.

The Post says "the loss is great, certainly greater than that suffered by all the fires since 1835, but we are confident, far less than by that fearful calamity."

That our readers may form a better opinion of the extent of the fire than the foregoing will furnish, we give the following estimate of buildings burnt, furnished the Evening Post, by an eye-witness of this awful conflagration:

Broad street, East side,	35
" West side,	34
New street, East side,	20
" West side,	27
Broadway, East side,	28
" West side,	6
Whitehall street,	2
Beaver street,	48
Marketfield street,	16
Stone street, North side,	7
Exchange place, South side,	13
" North side,	12
South Wm. street, West side,	18
" " East side,	2
	268

There are a considerable number besides nearly ruined by water, and it was computed by one of the Post's reporters who had examined the whole district, that about 310 houses in all, were totally consumed. The loss is variously estimated at from $2,000,000 to $6,000,000. The Post thinks the latter sum is nearer the mark, which includes buildings and merchandize. The City Fire Insurance Company only lost $60,000, which is not over ten per cent. on their capital. The Mayor was on the ground, and ordered out Military force to protect the property of the citizens.

The cause of the extent of the fire.—It is said that there were two explosions which occured during the early stage of the fire, one of which was undoubtedly the explosion of the reservoir of gas in New street. The effects of this explosion are to be seen in several parts of the city. In the neighborhood of the fire wherever a gas pipe opens near a window, there the glass is in many instances broken by the shock. On the bursting of the reservoir the whole air was filled with a mass of living flame, which in a few instants attached itself in various places to the surrounding buildings, and from this circumstance, mainly, it was that the fire extended itself with so much rapidity.

Mr. Wise bucking into the WRONG DOOR.

We extract the following amusing account of Mr. Wise's first visit to the Emperor of Brazil, from the Brooklyn Star. The Star says:

We have received a letter from Rio, which gives the following sketch of the etiquette of the Court of Brazil:

* * * "Mr. Wise has been presented to the Imperial Court of Brazil, and is now duly installed as minister Plenipotentiary of the United States. One of the party gave us a few days since, a description of his reception by the Emperor and his Court. He was accompanied by Mr. Walsh, the Secretary of Legation, and one of our naval officers, all dressed in full uniform—swords, cocked hats, &c. They were driven to the palace in a splendid barouche and four; on arriving at the palace, they were bowed into an ante-room—soon after which they were conducted to the door of the reception room, where the Emperor and some of his principal officers were in waiting to receive them. On entering the door they stopped and made a low bow, then walked forward to about the centre of the room, stopped, and made another low bow; they then proceeded to near the foot of the throne, where they stopped and made another low bow. Mr. Wise then made a speech to the Emperor, a copy of which had been previously given to the Emperor's prime minister, in order that his Majesty, being too much of a heathen to understand English—might be duly informed of what was about to be said to him by the government of the United States, through its new representative.

At the close of the speech, Mr. Wise ascended the steps on the platform, on which the throne was erected, and presented to his Imperial Majesty his credentials, &c. The Emperor then said "sta bom," (very good,) and a few other words, expressing the great satisfaction, &c., which these friendly assurances on the United States had afforded him. Our Minister and his two attendants, after another low bow, at the foot of the throne, commenced their retreat. The room was from eighty to one hundred feet in length, and this distance was to be traversed backward, as it is wholly contrary to court etiquette to turn one's back to the Emperor. Fixing their eyes, therefore, upon the Emperor, and judging of the line of direction, by the lines of the carpet, they effected their retreat in very good order, to the centre of the room; here they stopped and made another low bow to the throne. They then re-commenced their retreat. Mr. Walsh, having often travelled that way before, was so fortunate as to hit the right door—but the Minister was less fortunate. Either there was a divergency in the line of the carpet, or a distortion of the visual rays, which like the rays of light on entering our atmosphere, became bent downward to the centre of attraction. So Mr. Wise, retreating upon a curval, instead of a right line, came near making his exit at the wrong door, whether into the apartments of the maids of honor, or into the kitchen, this deponent saith not.—After several beckonings from the Secretary, by a skilful tack he regained his proper position. After arriving at the door, all three again stopped and made another low bow, then backed themselves out of the room." * * *

Peytona and Fashion.—It is stated that these horses will run against each other, over the Long Island course, in October next.

Deafness.—The following recipe is said to be an effectual cure for deafness. We should like for it to be tried, and its effects reported for publication:

"Take a pint of pure clarified honey, put it into a strong glass bottle in the centre of a loaf of bread, first taking care to stop it tightly, and bake the whole in an oven. Pour a small quantity of the honey thus treated, into your ears, and protect them from the action of the external air, by the use of raw cotton.

"The remedy is a simple, cheap, and at all events, a harmless one, and is deserving of a fair trial."

Something worth knowing.—On Friday an interesting little boy between four and five years old—son of Mr. Saxton, of the firm of Saxton & Miles—drank an ounce and a half of spirits of turpentine, carelessly left within his reach. He immediately fell, his extremities became cold, his face livid, and he was apparently dead. The servant screamed and Mrs. Saxton ran in. Learning what had happened she instantly got a bottle of salid oil from another room, broke off the top by smashing it on the table and poured the contents down the child's throat. In ten minutes the contents of the stomach were thrown up and the child saved, although he suffered dreadfully all night. The presence of mind of this heroine mother well deserves the precious reward of the life of her little babe, which would in a quarter of an hour have been gone forever.

In all cases of poisoning let every body remember, that a liberal dose of oil (any kind) is the very best *immediate remedy* that can possibly be procured.—*N. Y. Trib.*

THE MARKETS.

CHARLESTON MARKET—July 19.

BACON,		5½ a	10
COTTON—(Liv'pool classi'n.)			
Inferior and Ordinary,	6	a	6½
Middling a middling fair,	6¾	a	7¼
Fair a fully fair,	7⅜	a	7¾
GRAIN, Corn,	47	a	50
Oats, Maryland,	28	a	29
" Virginia,	27	a	28
Peas,	79	a	80
LARD,	9	a	9¼
NAVAL STORES—			
Tar, Wilmington,	1 25	a	1 50
Turpentine, soft,		a	
Rosin,		a	
Spirits Turpentine,	45	a	48
Varnish,	23	a	25
RICE—			
Ordinary to fair,	3 00	a	3 12½
Good and prime,	3 12½	a	3 50

Cotton.—The receipts are on the increase, being during the week a little over 4200 bales, a large portion of which, however, is intended for re-shipment to Northern markets. The operations since our last reach 1620 bales.

Rice.—The Rice market has undergone no positive reduction during the week, but holders have occasionally yielded a trifle in order to negociate sales. We would still refer to our quotations for a fair criterion of the state of the market. The receipts since our last foot up 538 tierces, and purchasers in the same time have taken some 750 tierces, at the following prices:—50 tierces at 3½; 18 at 3 5-16; 435 at 3⅜; 174 at 3 7-16; and 60 tierces at $3½ per hundred.

Rough Rice.—We are again without any receipts of this article.

Grain.—We have had no arrivals of *Corn* during the week just closed, and our quotations for the present must be considered altogether nominal. No *Oats* or *Peas* have been received since our last, and we have in the absence of wholesale transaction to govern us, erased former quotations. No *Hay* has arrived during the week.

Bacon & Lard.—We have heard of no wholesale transactions since our last, but would refer to the quotations of both articles for their fair market value.

NEW YORK MARKET—July 19.

Cotton.—The market since our last has been quiet—holders, however, are firm, and we have no change to notice in prices—sales are for the week, 3858 bales.

Naval Stores.—Buyers of Turpentine are awaiting later advices, now due by the Boston steamer, meanwhile the market is dull and the stock accumulating. Spirits Turpentine is in better demand, with sales, in lots of 3 a 400 casks Southern, at 37c., cash, and 39, 4 mos. The sales of Tar for export, noticed in our last, amounted to nearly 2500 bbls. selected, at $2 18¾ a $2 25 per bbl.—We notice further sales of 850 bbls. Newbern Rosin, afloat, at 53, and a small lot at 55 cents, cash.

Rice.—Although the demand is rather moderate, still holders are firm at previous rates. The transactions of the week embrace 350 tcs. and 90 bbls., at $3 56¼ for fair, to $4 00 for some of the primest in market, all cash. The stock is ample for the season.

RECEIVED by schr. E S. POWELL, and for sale by BATTLE & COOKE, Agts.
10 Boxes Summer Candles,
10 Bags Green Laguira Coffee,
12 Kegs Assorted Sizes Nails,
8 Boxes Aromatic Tobacco,
2 Cases Gentlemens Calf sewed Boots,
12 Pair Ladies Slippers.

CANDIDATES.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

Districts.	Demo. Ticket.	Federal Ticket.
1st.	No opposition.	Thos. L. Clingman,
2d.	Charles Fisher,	Dan'l M. Barringer,
3d.	David S. Reid,	A. B. McMillan,
4th.	No oppposition	Jonathan Worth, Alfred Dockery,
5th.	Jas C. Dobbin,	Jno. H. Haughton,
6th.	Jas. J. McKay,	Thos. D. Meares,
7th.	J. R. J. Daniel,	Dr. Rob't C. Bond,
8th.	Henry S. Clark,	Rich'd S. Donnell,
9th.	Asa Biggs,	David Outlaw.

SUPERIOR COURT CLERKSHIP.

I HEREBY announce myself as a candidate for the CLERKSHIP of SUPERIOR COURT, for the County of New Hanover. If elected, I will attend to the business personally. STEPHEN COSTIN.
July 25, 1845.—[*] 45-te.

To the Freemen and Voters OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Gentlemen and Fellow-citizens:—

As the election of Superior Court Clerk is near at hand, and it is impossible for me to attend at all the muster grounds, on the regular days of muster, I adopt this method of announcing to you that I am a candidate for that office; and if elected, gentlemen, I pledge my word ever to be found ready to wait on any person who may have business with me, endeavoring at all times to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my skill and ability.

WM. T. J. VANN.
July 5th, 1845. 43-te

We are authorized to announce Owen Alderman, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Superior Court Clerk.

COUNTY COURT CLERKSHIP.

We are authorised to announce L. H. Marsteller, as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Court Clerk.

DIED,

In Raleigh, on the 11th inst., Mrs. Frances S Shepard, wife of James B. Shepard, Esq., and daughter of Judge Donnell, of Newbern.

Departed this life in Sampson county, on the 19th inst, Miss Eliza Faison, daughter of the late Solomon Faison, dec'd, and Mrs. Asher Faison, aged about 17 years.

Our community is thus called upon, amidst the recent triumphs of the tomb, to weep over the grave of another victim, who has been cut off in the morning of her youth, the pride of a fond and doating mother, brothers, and sister.

Her amiable disposition, and mild and unaffected manners, had rendered her dear to those who had enjoyed the pleasure of her acquaintance, and it is the remembrance of those virtues, so lovely in the female character, that sheds a ray of comfort on those friends, who now, in the deep sympathy of the heart, mourn her untimely death, having the pleasing consolation to believe that she rests in the bosom of her God, and that, whilst the morning of her innocent and spotless life has been closed in death, her immortal and pure spirit has winged its way to eternal joy. She gave the clearest evidences, whilst her mental faculties were unclouded, that she was willing to die, and would soon be with her God; and I may quote for her mother, the language of Job,

"Oh, that my head were waters, and my eyes a fountain of tears, that I might weep day and night; for the daughter of my people is slain."

Lo, at noon, 'tis sudden night,
Darkness covers all the day—
Rocks are rending at the sight—
People can you tell me why!
Behold the Saviour at the door,
He gently knocks, has knocked before,
Has waited long, is waiting still,
We treat no other friend so ill.

Communicated.

The Raleigh Standard is requested to copy.

MARINE LIST. PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

July 18—schr Sarah & Martha, Gore, Shallotte, turpentine, to G W Davis.

20—schr G Hatfield, Beaston, Beaufort, N C, to C D Ellis & Co.

21—brig Port Leon, Curtis, New York, to G W Davis.

schr E S Powell, Murch, New York, to G W Davis.

schr J D Jones, Cole, N York, to R W Brown.

25—schr Sarah Frances, Douglass, Middleton, N C, corn, to Battle A Cooke.

CLEARED.

July 19—schr Alaric, Rodicks, New York, by C D Ellis & Co.

20—schr Sarah & Martha, Gore, Shallotte, by G W Davis.

Cuba Coffee at Auction.

THIS day at 10 o'clock, in front of Messrs. Brown & DeRosset's office, will be *sold without reserve,*

60 bags Cuba Coffee,

Sale positive, to close a consignment.
Terms at sale. RANKIN & MARTIN, Auct'rs.
July 25, 1845. 45-1t

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

DR. A. C. EVANS,

HAS RECEIVED, at the NEW DRUG STORE, in addition to a full and complete stock of genuine Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, and a great variety of miscellaneous articles,

100 kegs White Lead, No. 1 to pure,
75 boxes Window Glass, 8X10 to 12X16,
50 lbs. Mercurials, 100 oz. Sulph. Quinine,
12 bbls Oil,
25 cans Verdigres and Chrome Green,
1000 lbs English and American Epsom Salts,
7 doz. Salad Oil,
12 gross bottled Soda, (a fine article,)
6 doz. Trusses, including Chases, Ivory pad, Hull's, Marsh's, &c., (all sizes)

Sulphate and Acct. Morphine, McMunn's Elixer of Opium, Iodine, Iodide of Potassa and Iron, Strychnia, Piperine, Henry's Magnesia, Husband' fluid Magnesia, Elatireum, Farr's Ext. Bark, Oils Cubebs and Copaiva, Granville's Lotions, Wos.r Naphtha, Castor Oil Candy, (a good purgative for children.) French Mustard, &c., with the following PATENT MEDICINES:

Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, Swayne's Syrup of do., Taylor's Balsam Liverwort, Moffat's Phœnix Bitters, Jayne's Expectorant and Hair Tonic, Swaim's Panacea, Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Sand's Sarsaparilla, Indian Panacea, Cheesman's Balsam, Thompson's Eye Water, Gray's Ointment, Beckwith's, Peters's, Lee's, Leidy's, Moffat's and Brandreth's Pills, &c. &c.

A liberal supply of all articles in the line, will be constantly kept on hand, at a considerable reduction on customary prices.

Physicians and Merchants will find it to their interest to call before going further.

☞All articles warranted genuine or returned.
July 18th, 1845. 44

Daily Expected

In schr. Little John, from Plymouth.

50 BBLS. whole Herrings,
7 " Roe do.
30 half bbls. do.
1100 W. O. barrel Staves,
1400 Shingles. For sale by
July 18, '45.] BATTLE & COOKE.

THE subscriber hereby cautions all persons against giving credit to his wife PAULINE, who has separated herself from him without any justifiable cause, as he does not intend hereafter to be responsible for any contracts or purchases she may make. W. DESTRAC.
July 8, (11) 1845. 43-4t

BROWN & DEROSSET OFFER FOR SALE,

264 BBLS. N. O. clarified Molasses,
100 do. " sugar House do
75 HHDS. Cuba bright retailing do
10 do. Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do. N. Orleans "
12 barrels Porto Rico "
250 Bags Coffee; Cuba, Rio and Laguira,
8000 pounds N. C. Bacon, assorted,
50 HHDS. Western Sides, of prime quality,
50 bbls. Mess Pork,
" Prime do
75 30 kegs N. C. Lard,
10 BBLS. " do
175 Kegs and Jars prime Butter,
150 BBLS. Superfine Flour,
15 half bbls. Canal Flour,
350 BUSHELS Maryland Oats,
15 bbls. American Gin,
120 " Baltimore and Philadelphia Whiskey,
100 BBLS. Apple Brandy,
3 " San Lucar Wine,
1 BBL. Scuppernong do
20,000 Spanish Cigars—various brands,
50 CASKS fresh best Rice,
40 bbls. purified Lard Oil,
15 do refined Whale do
30 boxes Adamantine Candles,
20 half bbls. } Scotch Snuff—in bladders,
35 boxes }
50 BOXES manufactured Tobacco—various kinds,
200 GRINDSTONES—assorted,
350 kegs Dupont's Powder—assort'd,
10 BALES Rockfish 4-4 Shirting,
10,000 R. O. hhd. Staves—dressed.
July 11, 1845. 43-tf

Just Received at the OLD STAND DRUG STORE,

Corner of Front and Market-streets,

A LOT of the best Sweedish Leeches,
80 kegs superior White Lead.
Sands' Sarsaparilla and Tetter Remedy,
Indian and Swaim's Panacea and Cheeseman's Balsam,
A fresh lot of Peters', Lees', Leidy's and Moffat's Pills,
Dr. Swayne's Syrup Wild Cherry, &c.

The subscriber has been appointed Agent for the sale of Dr. Gideon B. Smith's Whooping Cough Syrup, an excellent remedy for that disease. He has also obtained the general agency for the sale of Spencer's Vegetable Pills. The genuine article can only be had here, as there is no other Agent in this state. Country Merchants supplied at Manufacturer's prices. He is weekly receiving additions to his stock of Medicines, and has now as full and complete an assortment as can be found at any other house in the state, which will be sold to Physicians and Country Merchants at the lowest prices and on liberal credit.

Best Havannah Segars, at wholesale or retail.
July 11th, 1845. WM. SHAW.

NOTICE.

I offer for sale a valuable tract of Land, in Cumberland county, containing about 800 acres, immediately on the Cape Fear River, on the East side, 11 miles below Fayetteville, N. C. There is a good Mill stream running through the Land. On the premises, there is cleared land enough to make 200 barrels of corn, the largest part being River low lands; and the back woods is well timbered, sufficient to cut three tasks of turpentine boxes. For further particulars, apply to Maj John S. Gilmore, at Fayetteville, or to myself, at Kenansville, Duplin county, N. C.
July 11th, 1845. [43-6t] H. SULLIVAN.

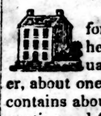
INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE,

IN the "ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY," of Hartford, Conn., and the "HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY," of New York, long established and approved Companies. BROWN & DEROSSET, *Ag'ts.*
July 11, 1845. 43-tf

Notice.

LOST or mislaid, a small BLANK BOOK, containing an account of upwards of $1300; also a blank form of Matrimony. I will give $5,00 for said book. It can be no benefit to any person but myself. D. HARRELL.
So. Washington, N. Hanover co., July 11, 1845. 43-3t

Valuable Plantation FOR SALE.



The subscriber offers for sale the valuable plantation on which he now resides. The plantation is situated on the west side of the N. E. river, about one mile below South Washington, and contains about 686 acres. It contains both Turpentine and Corn land. There is a good dwelling house, and all necessary out-houses on the place. This tract of land lies between the rail road and the river, and its farthest point is not more than two and a half miles from each.

JOHN C. REGISTER.
South Washington, New Hanover co., N. C., July 4, '45. 42-2m

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.—This Institution, during the month of June, issued ninety new Policies, viz:

To Merchants and Traders	31	To Clergymen	7
To Clerks	10	To Physicians	3
To Agents	4	To Lawyers	4
To Brokers	3	To Mechanics	6
To Manufacturers	2	To Artists	2
To Booksellers and Publishers	2	To Supercargo	1
To Iron Masters	1	To Pres't of a Bank	1
To Dentist	1	To Cash'r of a Bank	1
To Teacher	1	To Gentlemen	2
To Grocers	2	To Ladies	6
		Lives Insured	90

Condition of this Office on the 1st of February, and at this date,

Date,	No. of Policies issu'd.	Gr. Rec'ts.	Loss & Ex.	Am't. In.
January 31st	$1056	$124,667	$27,414	$97,272
June 30th	1513	191,997	38 315	153,682
In. since 1st Feb.	$427	$67.220	$10,901	$56,313

M. ROBINSON, President.
SAMUEL HANNAY, Sec'y.

The undersigned, agent for the above Company in this town, will receive and transmit applications. JOHN S. RICHARDS.
July 18, 1845.

BLANK WARRANTS—for sale at this JOURNAL OFFICE.

A CARD.

AS MRS. COOKE intends resuming in Wilmington, she would respectfully inform her friends and the citizens, that she will continue to give instructions in Music through the summer, at her residence on Fourth-street. July 11-43-3t

Washington Temperance SOCIETY.

AN AMENDMENT to the Constitution of this society having been offered, so as to make the Pledge read different, and such amendment having been approved, Notice is hereby given to the members of said society, that the same will be acted on at the regular meeting of the society to be held at the Masonic Hall, on Friday, the 25th July, at 8 o'clock, p. m., when and where all who are interested may attend if they think proper, and make such objections as they may think fit. From the minutes.

S. A. BALDWIN, Sec'ty.
July 11, 1845. [43-3t]

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.—July 24, 1845.

BACON—Hams,		a	8½
Middlings,	7½	a	8
Shoulders,	7	a	7½
Western,	6	a	7½
BEESWAX,		a	25
BUTTER,	16	a	18
BEEF, bbl. mess,	6 00	a	8 00
prime,	4 50	a	5 50
CORN,	50	a	55
" Meal,	70	a	75
COFFEE,	8	a	9
COTTON,	5	a	6½
CANDLES, tallow,	10	a	12
sperm,	30	a	35
FEATHERS,	30	a	35
FLOUR,	5 00	a	6 00
HAY, Northern, per 100 lbs	60	a	65
IRON,	4 75	a	5 50
LARD,	8½	a	9
Western,	6	a	00 7
LIME, Thomastown,	1 00	a	1 12
LUMBER—Steam mill,			
W. boards, plank & scant.	12 00	a	13 00
Quarter flooring,	15 00		16 00
Bill lumber extra prices.			
River. Flooring boards,		a	14 00
wide, do.		a	7 00
Scantling,	5 00	a	0 00
Timber,	6 00	a	7 75
MOLASSES,	28	a	31
MACKEREL, No 1 retail,	14	a	00 00
2, "	12	a	00 00
3,	00	a	7 00
NAILS,	5	a	5½
NAVAL STORES, soft, Turpt.	2 00	a	2 45
Virgin dip,	0	a	2 70
hard,	1 15	a	1 20
Tar,	1 50	a	0 00
Pitch,	80	a	1 00
Rosin No. 1,	1 50	a	1 60
" 2,	90	a	1 00
" 3,	35	a	40
Sp. Turpt.	35	a	
OIL, Sperm,		a	85
PEASE, Ground,	90	a	95
Black eye,	55	a	60
Cow,	50	a	55
PORK,	14 00	a	15 00
fresh	4½	a	5
RICE,	3 50	a	3 75
rough, ush			70
SALT, Turks Island, bushe	22	a	00
Liverpool, sack,		a	1 12
SOAP,	4	a	6
SHINGLES, country,	2 00	a	2 25
contract,	3 50	a	4 00
SPIRITS, Northern Rum,	30	a	32
Gin,	30	a	35
Whiskey,	25	a	27
STEEL,	12½	a	25
STAVES, W. O. Hhd. rough,	12 00	a	15 00
dressed,			20 00
R. O. Hhd. rough,	8 00	a	10 00
dressed,	9 00	a	10 00
SUGAR, West India,	7½	a	7½
New Orleans,	6	a	6
loaf	10	a	15
TALLOW,	6½	a	7½
TOBACCO, leaf, none		a	
VARNISH.	20	a	22
WINES, Madeira,	70	a	3 00
Port,			2 25
Malaga,	40	a	50

WILMINGTON MARKET—July 24.

NAVAL STORES—Arrivals small, and the demand active. Last sales reported at, Yellow, $2 45, Virgin, $2 70, Hard, $1 15 a $1 20. An extra lot sold at $1 25, a few days ago. Tar, $1 50.

LUMBER.—Six rafts have arrived within the past 7 days, and been disposed of at from $5 50 to $7 50. One extra quality brought $8 25. Shingles we quote at $2 25, engagement. Nothing else worth noticing. See table above for a fair criterion for prices.

CORN.—An arrival of 2,000 bushels was disposed of a day or two ago ot 44 cents. The article is in demand, and retails from store at 75 cts.

RATES OF FREIGHT HENCE TO NEW YORK.

Naval Stores, 30 a 35 cts. per barrel,
Rice, 12½ cts. per hundred
Cotton, $1 per bale.
Cotton goods and yarns, 50 cts. pr. bale.
Tobacco, $2 50 per hogshead.
Lumber, $6 a $6 50 per m.

BANK RATES OF EXCHANGE, WILMINGTON.

Bank checks on Philadelphia,		1 pr. ct.	perm
" "	New York,	1 "	"
" "	Boston,	1 "	"

Arrivals and Departures of the MAILS.

Northern Mail is due daily at 2 p.m., and is closed daily at 10 p. m.

Southern mail is due daily at 8 a. m, and is closed daily at 12 m.

Smithville due daily at 8 a. m,, and is closed daily at 12 m.

Fayetteville mail via. Clinton and Warsaw, due Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12 m, and is closed same days at 10 p. m.

Fayetteville mail via. Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrook's and Robinson's, due Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 9 a. m., and depart the same days at 10 a. m.

Taylor's Bridge, Harrel's store, Black River Chapel, Mores Creek, and Long Creek, due every Thursday at 6 p. m. and departs every Friday at 6 a. m.

Onslow Court House, Sneed's Ferry, Stump Sound, and Topsail Sound, due every Monday at 4 p. m. and departs Friday at 6 a. m.

New Butchering ESTABLISHMENT.

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington, that he has commenced the Butchering Business in this place, and from his long acquaintance with that line of business, both in the Northern and Southern cities, he flatters himself that he will be able to please those who may favor him with their patronage. He will keep a regular supply of Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, &c., constantly on hand every morning, at the Market-house, where he will be pleased to wait upon those who wish to purchase such articles.

DROVERS will find it advantageous to call upon the subscriber, as he is determined to pay as liberal prices for Beef cattle as any other person in Wilmington. JOHN BUTCHER.

TO SHINGLE GETTERS.

THE undersigned has been appointed agent for selling the Patent Right to use Kinney's Shingle Machine, in the counties of Halifax, Nash, Johnson, Cumberland, Richmond, and all the counties lying east and south of these, in the State of North Carolina, except the county of Edgecombe, the right of which, has been sold to another. He has also received the agency for the whole state of South Carolina. He is authorized to sell to individuals or to companies, for a single right, the right for a county, or for all that part of North Carolina mentioned, in one *sale*; and likewise in the same way for the districts in South Carolina.

He has made an arrangement with Mr. U. Wells, of Petersburg, Va., to make the Machine to order, to be delivered at any Depot on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, the freight to be paid by the buyer, but he will procure its delivery without charge for his trouble. This Machine is of simple construction, and easy to be kept in order; and can be used either by hand, horse, water, or steam power. Two good hands can easily make from the blocks, from 4000 to 5000 Shingles per day, ready jointed, and nearly as smooth as if planed, and any width desired, from 4 to 10 inches. They could also easily move the machine from place to place, to be convenient to their timber. The cost of the machine, ready made, will be $50. The price of the right to use it, will vary according to the extent of the purchase. He will have a machine here in a few days, as a sample, and invites the public to call and see it operate.

He will endeavor to obtain a suitable person to carry a Machine into all of these counties, to show its value. A. J. BATTLE, *Ag't.*

May 23, 1845. 36-tf

The Fayetteville Observer, Newbernian, Washington Whig, Edenton Sentinel, and Elizabeth city papers, will copy the above three times each, and forward accounts.

Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, as the Executrix of the last will and testament of the late Robert H. Cowan, offers for sale, upon the most liberal terms, the following REAL ESTATE, viz:

An undivided moiety of the Ferry and Road over Eagle's Island, communicating with the town of Wilmington at the foot of Market street.

The Western portion of Lots No. 87 and 88, lying North of and adjoining the Lots on which the Wilmington Academy stands—the two Lots measuring 132 feet on Third street and about 200 feet on Chestnut street, and forming together one of the most eligible building sites in the town of Wilmington.

One-fourth of the Lot on Front street, immediately North of the Alley on the Northern side of the Presbyterian Church—measuring 33 feet on Front street and running Eastwardly 165 feet.

The tract or parcel of Land, North of the town of Wilmington, known generally as Hog's Folly, containing about 50 acres; and from its extended front on the River, its proximity to the town, and the general formation of the ground, presents extraordinary advantages, as a site for buildings to be used for manufacturing operations.

The Rice Lands, known as Caintuck, lying on the North side of the North-western branch of the Cape Fear River, about two miles above the town of Wilmington, and containing about 400 acres, including the Upland.

The tracts of Land, known as Red Hill and Swan Point, (situated about 12 miles from Wilmington by land,) on the North side of the North-eastern branch of the Cape Fear River, and together, containing upwards of 1200 acres. These tracts are now in cultivation, and all necessary improvements have been erected on them. The soil is of superior quality, facilities for reaching market are furnished by both the River and Rail Road, and a range for Cattle and Hogs is afforded which is unsurpassed in this section of the State.

About 400 acres of Pine Land near to and including the Race Course, three miles East of Wilmington.

Also, the Reversion expectant on a life estate, in the tract of Land known as the Little Bridge tract, about two miles from Wilmington, on Smith's Creek; together with the Bridge over said creek, and the Franchise attached to the said Bridge.

The foregoing property is offered at private sale, and unless disposed of in the meantime, will be sold at public Vendue during the week of December Term of New Hanover County Court.

A credit of one and two years will be given. The purchasers will be required to give notes with good and sufficient security, to be approved of at Bank, which are to be renewed every 90 days and the accruing interest paid, and at the expiration of the credits as above, they will then be collected by instalments, according to the usage and requirements of the Banks in this place.

Mr. Robert H. Cowan, Jr., is authorized to make any contracts, and he will give any information which may be desired, in reference to the above described property.

SALLY T. COWAN, Ex'rx.

June 20, 1845. 40tf

Executrix's Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary were granted to the subscriber at the June term, A. D., 1845, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the County of New Hanover, on the estate of the late Robert H. Cowan. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and the creditors of said estate are required to present their claims duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

SALLY T. COWAN, Ex'rx.

June 20th, 1845. 40-6t

TO THE PUBLIC.

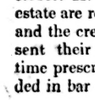
INFORMATION WANTED.—FRANCIS JONES, recently died in the Parish of Iberville, Louisiana, leaving no heirs of his body in that State. He left considerable property, and the object of this publication is to ascertain who are entitled to the succession fund: who are his neirs. It is supposed that Mr. Jones was a native of Wilmington, N. C., and that he removed from this place in boyhood, leaving behind him parents, and brothers and sisters. He died at an advanced age, and of course must have been a long while absent from this place. This is a matter of importance to the heirs of the deceased Mr. Jones, as he left considerable property. Those who may possess any information on the subject will please call on the subscriber. DAVID FULTON.

Wilmington, N. C., 27th May, 1845. 37-tf

Copartnership Notice.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Barry & Bryant was dissolved on the 13th inst., by the decease of the senior partner. The business will be continued by the subscriber, on his individual account, under the name of *Barry & Bryant*. ALFRED BRYANT.

May 16, 1845—[35.

New Boarding House.



THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a *Boarding House* at the well known stand formerly occupied by W. R. Larkins, on Market-street. He would take occasion to state, that he has fitted up the house in the very best style, and that his table will be as good as any other house of the kind in Wilmington. His terms will be moderate, and he promises to spare no pains in making those comfortable who may be pleased to favor him with their patronage. N. F. BOURDEAUX.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 17th, 1845. 18-tf

BLANK CHECKS—A neat article, for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

To Travellers.

Comparison of Expense

TO TRAVELLERS GOING NORTH,

BY THE GREAT MAIL ROUTE AND THE RIVER AND BAY LINE.

By the Bay Line.

From Weldon to Baltimore,	$9 00
Breakfast in Baltimore,	50
Fare by the Morning Line to Philadelphia,	3 00
Dinner on the Road,	50
Whole expense,	$13 00

By the great Mail Route.

From Weldon to Baltimore by the Rail Road and Steamboat to Washington, and thence by the Stage Line to Baltimore, *eight dollars and fifty cents*—or by the Rail Road Line throughout, *two dollars and fifty cents* more, making	$11 00
From Baltimore to Philadelphia, by the *Evening* Line,	2 00
Two Meals between Petersburg and Philadelphia,	1 00
Whole expense,	$14 00

It will thus appear, that the whole expense between Weldon and Philadelphia, by the Great Mail Route, even if the Traveller takes the Washington and Baltimore Rail Road, is

BUT ONE DOLLAR MORE

To Philadelphia; and the Traveller reaches Philadelphia by this Route, a business day earlier than by the River and Bay Route, resting on the way, and avoiding not only the uncertainties and risk of greater delay by the Bay Line, but its liability to accidents, storms, sea sickness and other discomforts. THEODORE S. GARNETT,

Sup't R. & P. R. R.

June 20, 1845. 40-9t

Daniel Cromlay,

BOOT MAKER,

Front Street, opposite the Chronicle office,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has made arrangements to manufacture work entirely adopted to the present times, for CASH.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOOTS made after the latest FRENCH STYLES.

In the manufacture of his work, he will allow none to compete with him in any particular. The work made shall give entire satisfaction.

D. C. will take pleasure in shewing the different kinds of work to all who will favor him with a call. [Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-1y

Chronicle will please copy.

ODD FELLOWS' SCHOOL.

THIS Institution will be re-opened on the 15th of October, under the charge of Mr. Robert McLaughlin, assisted by competent Female Teachers in the Young Ladies Department. The scholastic year will be divided into two sessions of 22 weeks each. The price of Tuition will be six dollars ($6) per session, for the following branches, viz:

Orthography, Reading, English Grammar, Penmanship, Natural Sciences, History, Geography, Composition, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry Vocal Music, French and German languages.

An extra charge of 75 cents per session will be made for Music, and Five dollars per quarter for French and German.

Books and Stationery will be furnished by the Trustees without charge. The system will be the same as heretofore taught in the school.

☞Tickets to be had at the Store of B. L. Hoskins.

OWEN FENNELL,
B. L. HOSKINS,
JOHN McRAE,
J. BALLARD,
J. D. GARDNER,
T. H. HOWEY,
ALEX'R McRAE,
} Trustees.

October 4, 1844. 3-tf

Outcatts' Snuff.

1 HALF bbls. Scotch Snuff, in Bladders, 1 do. and 2 kegs in bulk. For sale by BARRY & BRYANT.

Feb'y 28, 1845. 24-tf

CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

20 BBLS. CHAMPAGNE CIDER, a fresh article, just received and for sale by

April 2d, 1845. GEO. W. DAVIS.

SHEA'S BOOK KEEPING.—This admirable system of Book-keeping can be purchased at the Wilmington Book Store.

M2, 1845. [33tf] ALONZO WARD.

MOLASSES, SUGAR AND COFFEE.—50 hhds. superior St. Jago Molasses; 6 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar; 10 bags Cuba Coffee. For sale by BARRY & BRYANT.

Ap16, 1845. 33

ALE AND PORTER.—10 casks Ale, in quarts and pints; 10 casks Porter, in quarts and pints. For sale by

Ap16, 1845. [33] BARRY & BRYANT.

HATS.—10 cases Silk and Angola, just received and for sale by

M2, 1845. [33] BARRY & BRYANT.

PAINTS.—3 cases dark Chrome Green, 2 do. bright Lemon Chrome Yellow; 1 do. imperial Prussian Blue. Just received and for sale by

Ap23, 1845 [33] BARRY & BRYANT.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
New Hanover County.

Superior Court of Law,
SPRING TERM, 1845.

Melinda Giffin,
vs.
Peter V. Giffin. } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself, that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered by the Court, that notice be given said defendant, by advertisement in the Wilmington Journal and Chronicle, for three months, that unless he appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House, in the town of Wilmington, on the fifth Monday, after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur, to said petition, the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard exparte.

Teste, O. ALDERMAN, *Cl'k.*

May 4, 1845. 34-3m. pr. adv. $10.

Chronicle copy.

THE subscribers have this day formed a co-partnership, under the firm of

BATTLE & COOKE,

to transact a General Commission business, and will give their diligent and prompt attention to the sale of all kinds of North Carolina produce, also of Merchandize, which their friends from abroad may entrust them with, as well as to the receiving and forwarding of Merchandize, and any other agency business, with which they may be favored.

A. J. BATTLE,
Wm. COOKE.

June 16, (20,) 1845.

LIFE INSURANCE.

New York Mutual Life Insurance Company.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent for the above company, is prepared to receive applications, and to communicate all necessary information on the subject, to such as may apply.

JOHN S. RICHARDS.

June 27, 1845.

DENTISTRY.

W. WARE,

DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY,

and Member of the American Society of Dental Surgeons,

PERFORMS all operations upon the Teeth. Teeth inserted from one to a full set, and upon the principle of Atmospheric Pressure in all cases where it is applicable.

Office, 3 doors below the south-west corner of Front and Market streets, up stairs.

☞REFERENCE, the Citizens generally.

March 1, 1844 8-tf

Notice.

CANDY AND CONFECTIONARY *MANUFACTORY.*

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Wilmington and the State of North Carolina, that it is four months since he has established himself in Wilmington in the above line of business—of which, I offer to furnish to any purchaser by the wholesale at ten per cent. lower than the New York market, and which I warrant to be fresh and as good as can be manufactured in any part of the U. States.

ALSO

Pastry, Cakes and Pyramids

For Weddings or Parties, prepared at the shortest notice.

LEMON SYRUP by the single bottle or dozen, made from fresh fruit and superior to any ever offered in this market. Lemons, Oranges and all kinds of FOREIGN FRUIT always on hand, *Wholesale and Retail.* All orders promptly attended to and carefully packed.

1 M. LUCIANI.

FOR SALE or RENT.

THE HOUSE at present occupied by Mrs. Coxseter. If rented, it will be until 1st October next; possession given 1st May next. If sold, part of the purchase money may remain on Mortgage, on the property. For further particulars apply to

JOHN A. TAYLOR.

April 2d, 1845. 29-tf

TEMPERANCE.

THE WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY of Wilmington, will hold its regular meetings every FRIDAY NIGHT in the Masonic Hall, commencing at 7 o'clock. Ladies and gentlemen, citizens and strangers, are invited,

December 27,844

Sugar and Coffee.

5 HHDS. New Orleans Sugar,
10 do. Porto Rico do.
50 bags Rio Coffee,
10 do. Cuba do. For sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.

Feb'y 28, 1845. 24-tf

Leaf Tobacco.

25 hhds., a prime article, for sale by

G. W. DAVIS.

Feb y 21.—[23

To the Public,

AND to my friends and patrons in Wilmington, and its vicinity, I return my most sincere thanks for the patronage so liberally bestowed on me since my residence amongst them, and hope, by strict attention to business and every effort to accommodate, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have just returned from the Northern Markets where I have been for some time selecting my

SPRING STOCK,

and have no hesitation in saying that I have succeeded in selecting a STOCK OF GOODS not to be surpassed, and rarely equalled in this market, comprising every article usually kept in a

MERCHANT TAILOR'S ESTABLISHMENT,
OR
Gentlemen's Furnishing Store.

I have also on hand a splendid stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

got up especially under my own superintendence while in Philadelphia; and I am disposed to sell them as cheap as they can be purchased here or any where else.

☞Country merchants may do well to call and examine my stock, as I think I can make it an object worth their attention to purchase Clothing by the wholesale. CHAS. BARR.

Wilmington, N. C., March 21, 1845. y

CABLET FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of moving to the West, I offer for sale my plantation on Topsail Sound, (called Oakley,) 12 miles and a half from Wilmington; containing four hundred acres, of which, about three hundred and twenty is cleared, the balance heavily timbered, and in point of fertility, are equal, if not superior to any lands on the Sound, and particularly adapted to Corn and Ground Peas. The improvements on this place, are nearly all new, the dwelling House having recently undergone a thorough repair. New Barn, Stables, Waggon House, and all necessary out buildings. The dwelling House is situated on a high bluff, overlooking the ocean, with a fine inlet in front, and as regards beauty, health, and convenience to the best Fish and Oysters, is not surpassed by any other residence on the coast. Further description would be unnecessary as it is presumed that those wishing to purchase would first view the premises. I am determined on selling, and a bargain may be had. M. C. NIXON.

Nov. 1, 1844. 7-tf

Real Estate for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale on accommodating terms, the following parcels of Real Estate, viz: Six or seven Lots, situated on the East side of the River, and adjoining the property of Robert H. Cowan and P. K. Dickinson. These Lots are well adapted for the purpose of erecting Steam Mills, Distilleries, Cotton Factories, &c. *Also,* fifteen or twenty Lots, situated just outside the limits of the corporation, and on the East side of the Newbern Road. Also, three thousand acres of Land, upon which there are now two Grist Mills, about one mile from town, on the Newbern Road. Upon this property, there is also a Saw-Mill Frame. There is about 180 acres of cleared land. The balance is well timbered with Oak, Cypress, and Pine. There are also nine tasks of Turpentine Boxes already cut upon it; besides about as many more as yet untapped. Also a good Brick-Yard. Also a tract of land on the Sound, adjoining the lands of Dr. Jno. Hill, containing about 225 acres. Upon this property, there is a considerable amount of stock, consisting of Hogs, Cattle, &c., which will be disposed of with the property. Also, two Houses and Lots, where the subscriber now lives. Also, a family of first rate Negroes.

For further particulars, those desirous of purchasing, can apply to the subscriber.

MILES COSTIN.

Wilmington, N, C., Feb'y 14th, 1845.—[22-tf

CHARLES BARR,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

GRATEFUL to the citizens of Wilmington for their liberal patronage, and anxious to merit a continuance of the same, has added to his Stock, a large lot of well assorted seasonable

CLOTHING,

Just received per schooner Ellen, from Philadelphia, together with a general assortment of superfine new style

FRENCH CASSIMERES,

AND

FANCY DRILLINGS

of the latest importations, received per Rail Road, making his stock altogether the most complete that has ever been offered in this market.

Persons wishing to purchase Clothing are respectfully requested to examine the article elsewhere, before calling on me, and unless I can offer them Goods on better terms than any of my competitors, I shall expect to suffer in consequence.

CHARLES BARR.

May 30, 1845. 37

BATHS! BATHS!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington, that his *BATHING HOUSE,* immediately in the rear of Mr. Richard Eagle's bar room, is now open for the accommodation of his patrons, and that *BATHS,* either *WARM* or *COLD,* can be had at any time between this and the 1st of September next.

TERMS.—Ticket for the season—bath at pleasure, $8 00. Half ticket, or 3 times a week, $4 00. Single baths 50 cents.

Every thing will be kept neat and clean, and he will be ready at all hours to accommodate those who may patronise him.

ISAAC BELDEN.

June 6, 1845. 38-f. t. s.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

IT may truly be said, that no one has ever been so successful in compounding a medicine, which has done so much to relieve the human family, to rob disease of its terrors, and restore the Invalid to Health and comfort, as the *Inventer* and *Proprietor* of that most deservedly popular family medicine, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and none has been so generally patronised by the Profession and others, both in this country and in Europe, nor has there ever been so great an effort in the short space of six or seven years, to deceive the credulous and unthinking, by putting up Nostrums of various kinds, by various individuals, affixing the name of Wild Cherry, and as much of the name of the *original preparation* as will screen them from the lash of the law, and one of the impostors who puts out the common paregoric of the shops and calls it the Balsam of Wild Cherry, has had the impudence to caution the public against the original preparation, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, which is doing so much good in the world.

☞ *Beware of such impostors* ☜

And purchase none but the original and only genuine article as prepared by Dr. Swayne, which is the only one compounded by a regular Physician, and arose from many years' close attention to the practice of the profession, and which led to this great discovery. Thousands and tens of thousands of the best testimonials of the unparalleled success of Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry for the cure of CONSUMPTION, coughs, colds, spitting blood, liver complaint, tickling or rising in the throat, nervous debility, weakness of voice, palpitation or disease of the heart, pain in the side or breast, broken constitution from various causes, the abuse of calomel, &c., bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough, &c., were declared to the world years before any other preparation of Wild Cherry came out. The most skeptical may satisfy themselves as to the truth of the above, by a little enquiry in Philadelphia. The genuine article is prepared only by Dr. Swayne, whose office has been removed to N. W. corner of 8th and Race streets, Philad'a. The Balsam and other spurious articles of Wild Cherry has been sold out, and the proprietors are obliged to resort to falsehood and stratagem to make their own out of it. The genuine article is put up in plain style in square bottles covered with a blue wrapper, with a yellow label with the proprietor's signature attached. To get the genuine in Wilmington, you must go to the only appointed agent, WM. SHAW.

☞The public are requested to remember that it is Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, that has and is repeatedly performing such miraculous cures of diseases which have baffled the skill of the profession and set at defiance the whole catalogue of Patent Medicines, which are daily puffed through the organs of the press Therefore ask for Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and purchase no other.

April 11th, 1845.

Save your Corn Cobs and Shucks.

TO THE PLANTERS AND MILLERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE undersigned has obtained Letters Patent, to enable common Mill stones (or rocks) now in use, to grind *CORN, COB and SHUCK,* into meal, for Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, &c., thereby saving more than one third of a crop, which is an important item with planters. The machinery used for the above purpose is simple and durable, and cannot, with fair means, get out of order. It will last as long as the Stones last, with an expense of 50 cents every five years. To enable the common Mill Stones to grind ear corn into meal, requires no new buildings or extra power. It can also be applied to Horse Mills, Threshing Machines, Gins, or any given power known. The same Mill will grind one-third more of Corn Meal by the introduction of this Machinery, and can be changed from grinding Corn and Cob, to grinding Corn Meal in the space of thirty seconds. Corn alone, when fed to stock, is said to be by the most practical and scientific Planters, constipating in its effects, producing founders, cholics and various other maladies which are incidnt to stock. Grinding cobs with the Corn, makes a food congenial with their nature, and cannot produce any of the serious results above mentioned. Stock, when fed on Corn exclusively, are deprived of the benefits of distension (so necessary to the proper health of animals,) by their being unable to eat a sufficient bulk to produce distension before the animal becomes gorged. Cobs ground with the corn, produce the necessary distension, without any danger of diseases arising from overeating. Corn and cob meal is improved by scalding, and still more by boiling, and yet more by a partial fermentation.—All the preparations facilitate digestion for Hogs. But Horses and Mules will not eat fermented food, consequently they will require it dry or partially wet with cold water. Horses, Mules and Oxen, when fed with unground food, void much in an undigested state, *which is of course lost for all beneficial purposes.*☞ *Read the subjoined certificate.*

☞ *The undersigned can be addressed at Raleigh, and all calls will be attended to punctually and with despatch by himself or Agent.*

W. F. COLLINS.

March 14, 1845. 26-1y.

CERTIFICATE.

Having been solicited by Maj. Collins to have my Mill adjusted to grind Corn in the Ear and Shuck, I consented that he should do so as an experiment; and I am able to say that it grinds Corn in the Shuck at the rate of 30 bushels per hour; and the dressing of the stones is so improved, that it grinds shelled Corn more than twice as fast as before, and by my watch, at the rate of 15 bushels per hour, and the meal finer than usual. I deem it a valuable improvement, and shall purchase the right to use it, as it will afford me a speedy way of feeding my horses and cattle, and save much thereby. WM. BOYLAN.

March 14, 1845.—[26-1y

LIVERY STABLES.

SINCE my LIVERY STABLES were destroyed by fire in August last. I have erected on the same lot on Second st., and have now in use, another large, comfortable, and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not superior to any in this State.

For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me by my friends and the public, I return my most grateful thanks, and hope by diligent and proper attention to my business, to insure a continuation of the same.

I have also a large dry and comfortable lot, with good Sheds, and comfortable Stalls, for the accommodation of drovers. All of which, are situated in the most public part of the town, and convenient for trade or business of any kind.

H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-tf.

FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

STALLS Nos. 2 & 4.

THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of

BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the *best,* for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish.

☞Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.

JOSEPH M. TILLY.

Oct. 18, 1844. 5-tf

Fresh Beef.

The subscriber having taken stall No. 6, is prepared to furnish Families and Boarding Houses with the

BEST OF BEEF AND PORK,

on the most reasonable terms, and will deliver it at the house, if required, at all hours. Be sure to call at Stall No. 6.

To those that have *Beef Cattle* to sell on foot, I will give the highest prices the market will afford. JOHN T. HEWIT.

Sep. 21, 1844. 1-tf

Notice.

THE subscriber has lately been appointed Inspector of Naval Stores, and respectfully solicits a share of patronage from his Country friends and the public generally.

C. B. MORRIS.

March 15, 1844. 10-tf

Agency.

THE Inspectors in this place having ceased to act as agents in the sale of Turpentine and Tar, the employment of agents for that purpose, will, therefore, in many cases, become necessary.

The subscriber tenders his services to all makers of those articles, charging the very moderate commission of 1 per cent. To those who may favor him with their confidence and patronage, he pledges his devoted attention to their interest in making sales, and promptness in making returns.

☞He will also attend to the sale of Lumber and Timber. JAMES A. KING

March 15. 1844 10-tf

COUNTRY AGENTS.

THE undersigned take pleasure in returning thanks for the liberal patronage which they have had from the public generally, and being desirous to continue the business of all who may think proper to intrust produce to their care; we would also inform our friends and the public, that all Turpentine and Tar sent to us will be sold for one per cent. G. P. & R. H. GRANT.

March 22, 1844. 11-tf

The Hanover House,

IS now open for the reception of company. The undersigned would be happy to accommodate all who may call upon him.

JOHN CHRISTIAN.

Feb. 9, 1844. 5-6m.

FOR RENT.

OWING to the continued indisposition of my family, I will rent the house where I now reside, known as the

Franklin Hotel.

To a person who would like to engage in keeping a Public House, here is an opportunity to secure a favorable location to secure the patronage of passengers on the Rail Road. The house can be secured by lease for a term of years, and is so arranged that the proprietor could, and with proper inducements would, add to it so as to make it a valuable location. I will also sell to any person renting the house, all the furniture of the house, which is new and in good order.

Possession will be given immediately.

Apply to A. J. BATTLE, Agent.

April 4th, 1845.

Hats! Hats! Hats! Hats!

THE subscriber has just returned from the North with a handsome assortment of spring and summer Goods,

CONSISTING OF

Panama, Mens', Boys' and Infants' Leghorn and Palm Leaf HATS,

of every style and quality; also the Spring style of mens' and boys' CAPS. Ladies' Riding Caps, latest styles, and a general assortment of mens' and boys' fur, silk, and wool HATS, which I will sell at wholesale and retail, cheap for cash.

In addition to the above, I have just received per schooners Jonas Smith, and J. D. Jones, the

Spring Style of Gentlemens' Hats.

Those in want of a genteel article are invited to call and examine them.

ALSO.

A New Style of Boys' Hats.

Just received and for sale by

C. MYERS, Fashionable Hatter,
Market st., Wilmington.

March 21, 1845, 27-tf

OLD NASH BRANDY.

60 bbls. warranted 10 years old, for sale by

G. W. DAVIS.

Feb'y 21.—[23

LIME AND HAY.—Just received and for sale, 300 casks Thomastown lime, 60 bundles Eastern Hay, by BARRY & BRYANT.

May 9, 1845. 34

Molasses.

60 HHDS. St. Jago Molasses, in store and for sale by

BARRY & BRYANT.

June 13, 1845. 39-tf

V. R. PEIRSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

IS now receiving and opening his **Spring and Summer Goods,** comprising a very large and extensive assortment, selected by himself in New York, with great care, as to style and quality, embracing all the latest styles and patterns suitable for

SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

The same willl be made up to order agreeable to the latest Fashions, and in the best and most workman-like manner, such as cannot fail to suit the taste and Fashion of the day, at prices for Cash, to suit the times, or on a credit to such of his regular customers, who have been in the habit of paying punctually, on favorable terms.

MR. H. S. KELLY,

most generally and favorably known as a CUTTER possessing great TASTE in his line, will continue to have charge of the TAILORING DEPARTMENT as usual. It may be as well to observe, that any garment made up in my establishment when finished, should such garment not suit, the party is at liberty to return the same on my hands. My stock of

Spring and Summer Goods,

now receiving and opening, consists in part as follows, viz:

Thibet Cloths; Drab de'Etes French Bombazines,

AND

GAMBROONS,

Also, Linen Drillings in various styles; French and English single milled and Doe Skin

CASSIMERES,

with a large assortment of

VESTINGS,

of rarest and richest styles and patterns; in fact, he but solicits a call from his old friends and customers generally, to insure them of the correctness of the above statement. In connection with the above, I have selected a general and extensive assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

of styles and qualities superior to any received in the town of Wilmington, consisting in part of *Super Silk Under Shirts and Drawers; superior article of entire Linen Shirts; also, best quality Cotton Shirts, Linen Bosoms; Drawers of various kinds; Fancy Cravats; Stocks; Scarfs;*

SUSPENDERS;

Linen Bosoms and Collars, &c.,

of great variety. Also, a large assortment of *Silk, Gingham & Cotton Umbrellas.*

Indeed every article a gentleman may call for, for his comfort and use. I have also laid in a large and extensive stock of

Ready Made Clothing,

to which I invite the attention of the public, as I am determined to dispose of the same, for certain reasons, at New York prices, only adding on the expense of getting the same out. Coats may be purchased at from $1,25 to $16,00. Pants from 75 cents to $7. Vests from 75 cents to $7,00. Shirts from 50 cents to $4,00. Indeed a very decent suit can be bought for $5,00. And though last not least, a well selected stock of

H A T S:

Viz: Silk, Beaver, Panama, Leghorn and Palm Leaf.

Indeed his entire stock comprises a general and as well a selected an assortment of Goods in his line as

MERCHANT TAILOR,

as can be found in the town of Wilmington. In conclusion, I beg leave respectfully to return my sincere thanks to the public generally for past favors, and hope by strict attention to business in future, to merit a continued share of the public patronage. V. R. PEIRSON.

April 2d, 1845.

CARRIAGES.

MARKET STREET, ABOUT 300 YARDS ABOVE THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found,

Coaches, Barouches, Charriots, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkies, Wagons, &c.

All orders in the above line thankfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner.

He has also on hand and continues to manufacture HARNESS, of every description; SADDLES, BRIDLES; TRUNKS, &c. ISAAC WELLS.

Wilmington, Feb. 11th, 1845. 30-12m

THE subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the name of

Charles D. Ellis, & Co.,

for the transaction of the Commission and Forwarding business. Particular attention will be given to the purchase and sale of produce of all kinds, and to forwarding goods to and from the interior. CHARLES D. ELLIS.

EDWARD J. LUTTERLOH.

March 17, (21) 1845. 27-tf

The Fayetteville Observer and Salisbury Watchman, will copy three weeks, and forward accounts to this office.

SADDLES.

HARNESSES, TRUNKS, &C.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of GOODS, in the above line, of my own manufacture, constantly on hand, and for sale at prices to suit the times. Saddles and Harness made to order, and Carriages retrimmed at short notice. Also, **Chariottes, Buggies,** and **Trotting Waggons,** together with a general assortment of Northern *Sole Leather and Shoemakers Findings.*

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call at the old stand, Market street, one door east of T. W. Brown's jewelry store.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 27, 1844. 1-1y

WINDOW SASHES—BLINDS and DOORS.

THE subscriber is agent for one of the best manufactories at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles, which will be boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New York, at the LOWEST PRICES, and at short notice. Persons about to contract for buildings, will find it to their interest to call and examine prices before sending their orders abroad.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

1-1y

Sept. 27, 1844.

BLANK WARRANTS—for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.